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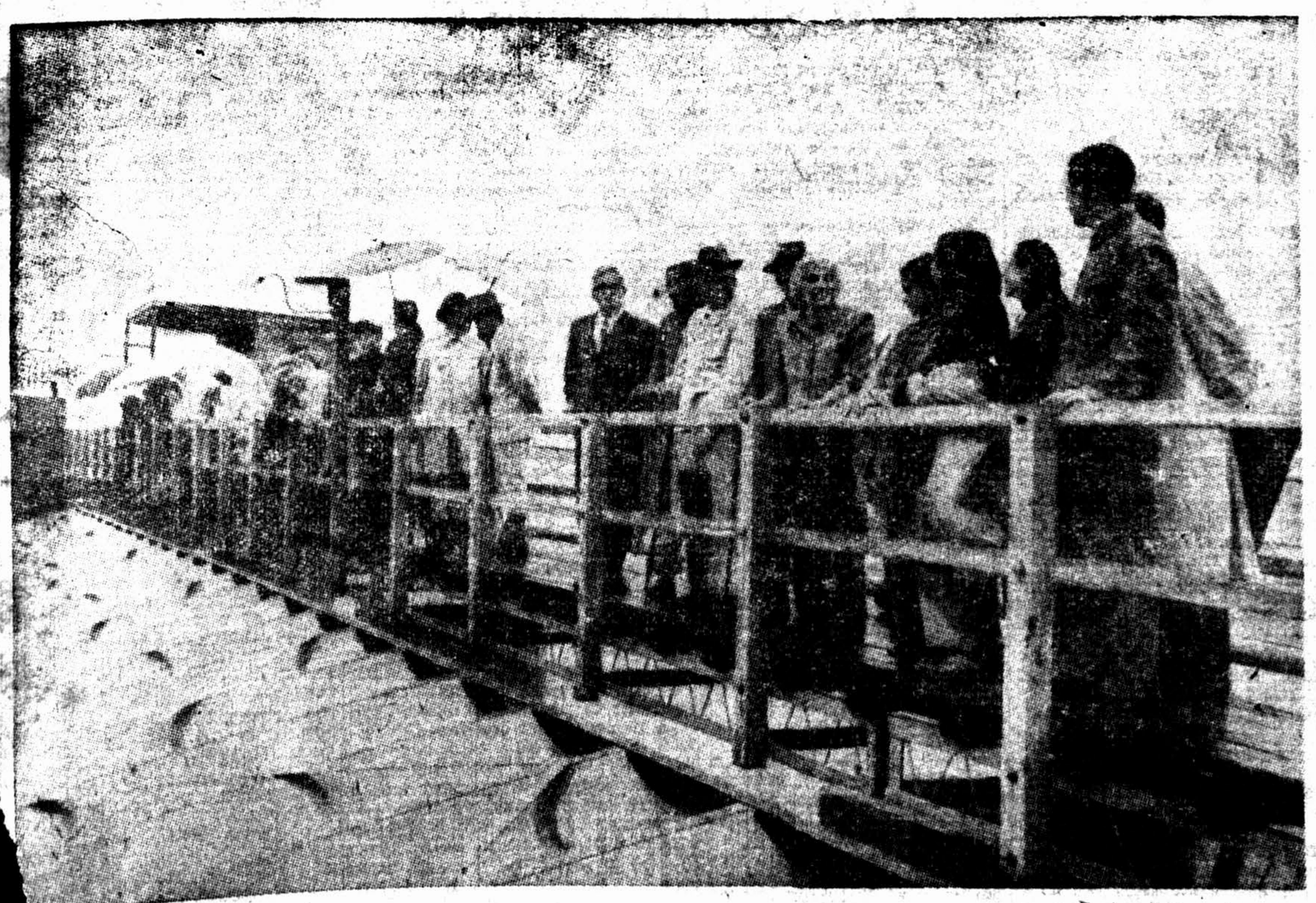
CHINA — OLD AND NEW

The Indian Cultural Delegation to China visited many places of historical interest, including the Summer Palace, the Winter Palace and the Temple of Heaven. Though there is a fall in religious fervour among the younger generation, all the historic buildings have been repaired and kept in good condition. Mao's Government devotes special attention to the upkeep of art treasures and monuments. Picture shows the Indian Delegation after a visit to a historic temple.



The Indian Cultural Delegation to China paid a visit to the Huai River Dam, which is a marvel of construction, considering the lack of modern and up to date implements. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit (in Chinese national dress), leader of the Delegation, seems quite pleased.

Stalin Promotes Hitler Myth

SEE PAGE 5

Adiwasis Of Thana

BY V. S. NARGOLKAR

THE laudable object of removing all intermediaries between the tiller of the soil and government has been vaguely before the Government of Bombay ever since the Bombay Tenancy Act was first enacted in 1939; and yet the former Congress Ministry was unable to make any appreciable headway towards the achievement of the goal.

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1948, even in its amended form, is a halting and defective piece of legislation. It has succeeded in only regularizing to some extent the relations between the landlord and the tenant. Any claim for more positive results than that would be unwarranted. This is particularly true in the Adiwasi area of the Thana district.

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Rack-renting, arbitrary eviction forced labour and physical violence of old have given place to 'legal' frauds and harassment by litigation. The Act has failed to give the "protected" tenant the much-vaunted but much-needed "security of tenure" and the consequent incentive for growing more food. Agriculture in the Adiwasi area is, for obvious reasons, most backward and hence the yield per acre is low.

Depending mostly on land for want of alternative occupations for earning a livelihood, the Adiwasis have to undergo semi-starvation even during years of normal rainfall.

The rent fixed under the Act is ostensibly one-fourth of the total crop of the land leased. But the rent that the landlord actually recovers in kind amounts in money value to between 20 to 30 times the assessment that the landlord pays to government.

Inaccuracy of the record of rights kept by the village revenue officers is the main obstacle in computing correctly the acreage and the total yield of the land leased and the share of the landlord. The rent, thus, proves to be a heavy drain on the already meagre resources of the Adiwasi cultivator. In years or irregular rainfall, he invariably fails to pay the full rent and as a defaulter makes himself liable for immediate eviction!

Another factor that has tended to increase the sense of insecurity among the tenants is the right conferred on landlords by Section 34 of the Act to terminate the tenancy of a protected tenant for "personal cultivation" or "for my non-agricultural use for his own purpose". Tenants who have been cultivating lands for generations have been compelled to give up lands in favour of absentee landlords. The definition of "personal cultivation" however, puts the landlord under no obligation to do some minimum manual labour or even to merely superwise the agricultural operations personally. It is obvious that the right of mere ownership is considered more sacred than the right earned by the tenant and his forefathers through hard manual labour in the fields for decades together.

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Another glaring defect in the Act is the wide definition of "agriculture". In the amended Act, "agriculture" includes, 'inter alia', "raising of grass". There are vast tracts of "warkas" lands in Thana district which can, with a view to help the "Grow More Food" campaign, be brought under the plough.

Raising of the early variety of paddy on such lands, instead of grass as at present, would prove a double boon in as much paddy growing provides both food and fodder.

But the landlords refuse to lease such lands to land-hungry agricultural labourers and in view of the above definition of "agriculture" law cannot compel them to do so

On the contrary, landlords try to find some legal excuse or the other to evict tenants from lands

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WEEK-END FUN

Mrs. Brown had a treasure of a maid, and she was praising her wonderful qualities, especially her trustworthiness, to envious friends when the girl herself entered the room with tea.

"Oh, Jane?" said Mrs. Brown. "Will you run upstairs and fetch that letter I left on my dressing-table?'

'Er—er—which one, ma'am," inquired Jane. "The one about your brother's divorce or the one about the hire-purchase payments being late?'

* * *

The stock company was awaiting curtain call for a perform ance in a middle-western town that rarely saw entertainment. The actors fidgeted in the wings, anxious to perform. The house was packed with people who had come from miles around to see their first show.

The lights dimmed and the musicians began to play the introduction. The stage manager pointed to the local stagehand. "You," he said briskly, "run up the curtain."

"Not me," drawled the stagehand. "I ain't no squirrel."

* *

An American GI spent his leave in Scotland. He discovered a fine collie dog and decided he needed the dog on his farm in Texas. He asked the old shepherd to sell him the dog.

"Wad ye be takin' him to America?" the Scot asked.

"Yeah, to my ranch in Texas," replied the GI.

"Then I couldna part wi' the dog," said the Shepherd.

Then an English officer came along, admired the dog, and bought it without a bit of trouble. This netted the Texan, who said: "Hey, Scotty, you told me you wouldn't sell the dog!"

"Na," replied the old Scot. "I said I couldna part wi' him. The dog'll be back shortly, but he couldna swim the Atlantic!"

* * *

An uncle arrived at his nephew's birthday party and presented the boy with a shiny pocket watch. The other children were greatly impressed until the watch stopped ticking.

Quickly, the nephew opened the back of the watch and poked around in the works. He was determined to locate the trouble... and he did. He discovered a dead bug.

Marching up to his uncle, he returned, the gift. "It don't work," he declared wrathfully. "The engineer is dead!"

* *

The two women were talking about a friend's gown. Said one, "She says it's imported, doesn't she?"

"Well, not exactly in those words," came the reply. "It's her last season's dress. The dressmaker has turned it inside out, and now she says it's from the other side."

A hitchhiker stood by the side of the road thumbing his nose at every car that whizzed by. Finally one curious motorist stopped and rebuked him. "You'll never get a lift if you act that way," he said.

"Oh, that's all right," replied the hitchhiker. "I'm on my lunch hour."

* *

A little girl arrived at kindergarten all out of breath with excitement.

"What's the matter?" asked her teacher.

"We've got a new baby at our house," she replied. "Won't you come and see it?"

"Oh, thanks," said the teacher. "But I think I'd better wait until your mother is better."

"It said the child. "You don't have to be afraid. It's not catching!"

* *

It was a beautiful evening and Aunt Louisa, looking very lovely in her long white dress and little fur cape, her white hair piled high, strolled outside to wait for the taxi she had called to take her to the concert. A noisy car rattled by, full of students. Then a piercing wolf whistle split the air and one of the boys leaned out. "Wish we were 40 years older, ma'am!" he called.

Phyllis Robson, editor of the English 'Dog World', relates that at a polling booth during a recent election a lady was seen going to vote with her dog. A man nearby said to her: "I see you are going to exercise your franchise."

"This isn't a franchise; it is a Welsh Corgi," she retorted angrily.

* *

Little Sylvia was fascinated by the elaborate wedding ceremony of her cousin and asked many questions about it when she returned home.

"When I grow up," she concluded wistfully, "I s'pose if I don't get married I'll be an old maid like Aunt Mary, won't I?"

Her mother nodded.

"And if I do get married," Sylvia persisted, "I'll have a husband like Daddy. Isn't that right?"

Sylvia sighed: "It sure is a rough world for us women, isn't it, mother?"

"Look—no hands!"

Hutton in The Philadelphia Inquirer

"You looked tired!"

"Yes, I get no sleep—my wife wakes me up every time she hears a noise in the night in case it is burglars."

"But burglars make no noise."

"I told her so and now she wakes me up every time she doesn't hear a noise!"

* * *

"When I was a young man," said the father to his indolent son. "I worked twelve hours every day."

"I admire your youthful energy, Dad," answered the modern lad. "But I admire still more the mature wisdom that led you to stop it."

* *

Asked what she did to earn her pocket-money, a five-year-old replied earnestly: "I keep my mother occupied."

* * *

Asked what she liked about school, an eight-year-old replied: "I like four things. Music, holidays, half-term, and the last day."

* *

"Mother," the middle of three boys complained one day, "you are always saying, 'You two big boys do this.' or 'You two little boys do this,' and I always get caught!"

* * *

A man wanting a new car was told at the showroom that a thousand people were on the waiting list before him. As he walked out he dropped a handful of five-pound notes into the waste-paper basket.

Next morning a phone call told him that by a strange series of chances his name had come to the top of the list, and his new car was ready. Amid general goodwill he called round for it.

Two days later he was visited by the showman manager, highly agitated. "Sir, you remember those fivers? They are all duds!"

"I know," replied the motorist, "That's why I dropped them into the waste-paper basket."

EXCESSIVE NOISE CAN CAUSE DEAFNESS

THERE is no doubt that noise is annoying. The din and racket of city life are hard on the nerves, and the question has arisen whether we can be affected by sounds we do not hear, writes Doctor 'Edinburgh Evening Dispatch'.

These ultrasonic waves, as they are called, have been blamed for nausea, weakness, and irritability, but such symptoms would ensue only if the sounds became exceedingly intense. By this is meant the amount that would cook a small animal by the heat it generates in its fur by the absorption of such sounds.

Where It Comes From?

Where does noise come from? The different sources can be analysed at home, for example, by sitting quietly and jotting down every sound that breaks the silence.

You may be hearing the hum of the electric refrigerator or vacuum cleaner. Your own or your neighbour's wireless may be blaring. From the street may come the honking of cars and lorries, the footsteps of a passing pedestrian, the bark of a dog or meow of a cat, or the squeals of children at play. Your neighbour may be mowing the lawn or hammering on a home-repair job.

The same situation exists in the office. Ordinary sounds are not particularly bothersome nor do they interfere with health, but factory noises may be much more serious. They range from the merely audible to the really deafening.

The Effect

It is agreed that levels over 90 decibels (comparable to 10 feet away from a pneumatic drill; a decibel is the tenth part of a bel, the unit of noise intensity) will produce partial or permanent deafness, depending upon the number of days, weeks, or months of exposure.

This type of injury has been given such nicknames as "boiler-maker's deafness" and "aviator's notch."

The more intense the sound the greater the deafening effect. Exposure to gunfire, for example, results in partial deafness that may last from a few minutes to several days.

A second proved influence of noise is that it interferes with conversation. In some environments a person cannot hear even if his companion is shouting. This may be responsible for some of the nervous symptoms attributed to noise.

Beyond this we cannot be too dogmatic about the effect of noise. While clatter can be irritating and is annoying, it is hardly fair to blame noise for insomnia, high blood pressure, nervous breakdowns, failure in mathematics, and a thousand and one vague disturbances. Actual tests have demonstrated that noise will cause some individuals to crawl into a shell and do a good job of concentrating. Half the people react in this way, and we all have friends who are able to work at home with the wireless going full blast.

Soundproofing and re-designing of noisy machinery undoubtedly are valuable in decreasing noise. Ear plugs shut off from 20 to 30 per cent. The placing of dry cotton in the ear canals is useless, but plugs that are individually moulded and fitted have been proved to be of some value.

GhataPrabha Project

BY M. RAGHVENDRA RAO

WATER water everywhere and not a drop to drink is a familiar saying the significance of which is often misunderstood In the present context of the food situation in the country the significance can be easily understood.

Rainfall is scanty and agricultural production is meagre. The land cries for water Water is available in plenty in the rivers which drain themselves away into the ocean. Human ingenuity and effort are the only things needed to satisfy the want and induce the land to give a better yield.

Thanks to the yawning gap between the supply and the demand and the ever-increasing necessity to feed the hungry mouths of millions of the population, human ingenuity is now trying to assert itself. Planning Commission and the Valley Projects are now the talk of the day.

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The draft report of the National Planning Commission has set apart about 743 crores for irrigation and power development during the first five years and Bombay State has been allotted Rs. 39.84 crores for the purpose.

Strong agitation is going on in Bombay Karnatak for the inclusion of the entire Ghata Prabha Valley Development Project at an estimated outlay of about 20 crores in the Five-Year Plan The entire Project is estimated to cost Rs. 30 crores and it is now urged that at least 20 crores are spent in the first five years and the balance afterwards.

The National Planning Commission proposes to undertake a fraction of the Ghata Prabha Project and spend only 5.45 crores on the Ghata Prabha Left Bank Canal Project of which Rs 1 crore has already been spent.

After the publication of the draft report of the N.P.C. the Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee presented a memorandum to the N.P.C. emphasising the necessity for undertaking the execution of the entire Project in the first five years.

Early this year the K.P.C.C. repeated the request and a delegation waited on the Planning Commission recently at New Delhi.

●

It is necessary now to understand the main features of the entire Ghata Prabha Project and the present demand of the K.P.C.C.

The Ghata Prabha, one of the principal rivers in the Deccan, takes its origin in the Sahyadri Ranges or the Western Ghats and flows into the Krishna river in Bijapur District. It has been the dream of the Bombay Government to harness the resources of the Ghata Prabha and its tributory Hiranyakshi for the last 50 years with a view to warding off the spectre of famine in certain tracts of Belgaum and Bijapur districts.

It was expected that this Scheme would irrigate about 6 lakh acres of cereal crop.

The scheme was calculated to cost about 30 crores and was proposed to be executed in three stages.

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It is now urged that instead of taking up execution of the project by stages and practically shelving the completion of the same for an indefinite period it is necessary that the work be almost completed within the 5-year period covered by the report of the National Planning Commission. The amount that is required for this purpose is Rs. 20 crores as detailed below:

	Estimated cost in crores
1. Construction of the Left Bank Canal with 75 miles of the main canal and 44 miles of its branches	8.
2 Construction of Ajara Storage	
3 Construction of alga storage to ens	

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

BILLS CAREFULLY PLANNED & PASSED

Shelved Or Implemented In Half-Hearted Way

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

GOVERNMENT of India Bills are carefully planned. They are passed after weeks of heated discussion. And then they are put on the shelf or are implemented in a half hearted manner.

Some instances could be cited. A born beef-eater, Lord Linlithgow personally saw how the Hindu devotees of the cow maltreated her, particularly in Calcutta. He had an anti-Phooka Bill enacted. Seth Govind Das is greatly interested in cow protection. He introduced a Bill to ban the slaughter of all cattle. He has, however, never asked a single question in Parliament in regard to the implementation of he anti-Phooka Act, which has been peacefully slumbering on a shelf.

Rules were carefully framed to set up an Air Licensing Board. An ex-High Court Judge is its Chairman, its other Members being the Director-General of Civil Aviation, the Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation and the Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Communications. The Director-General and the Financial Adviser are also directors of Tata International and of the Deccan Airways. The Deccan Airways competes with some of the Indian Air Companies. What is the procedure at the meetings when questions affecting the interests of the Deccan Airways are discussed is not disclosed.

The pocket bureau, called the State of Delhi has an Electricity Board. The Act which was sponsored by the Congress Government lays down that the Board shall consist of not less than three and not more than seven Members appointed by the State Government. "Of the Members, one shall be a person of proved administrative ability and commercial experience, one shall be an electrical engineer with wide experience and one shall be an accountant with experience of electricity supply industry or other public utility."

Delhi Board has three Members. One is a retired provincial Civil Servant from Uttar Pradesh with no commercial experience, the second belongs to Indian Audit and Accounts Service without any experience of electricity supply. The third is an Electrical Engineer whose width of experience is not disclosed. In any case, he is a temporary Member.

The issue is a clear one. Why should the Government prescribe elaborate qualifications for the Members of the bodies, if it had no intention to appoint persons of requisite qualifications to them? Why should it bring its own laws into contempt?

Referring back to the Delhi Electricity Board, its activities to increase the electricity supply are being repeatedly boosted up. The issue it at what cost to the consumer? During its fourteen months' of existence, the Board has not yet evolved a tariff of charges, which are at present based at flat rates. What is the balance-sheet of the undertaking is also not generally known.

Nationalisation

The Congress launched on its rule as a Welfare State. It also stood for the nationalisation of basic industries. Although the nationalisation stand has been modified, the promise of nationalisation still remains. The success or the failure of nationalisation has, however, to be judged by the results of nationalised undertakings.

It will be admitted that Labour has proved a hindrance to nationalisation. It wants the best of both the worlds. It wants all the benefits, which are given to labour in private enterprise. It also wants all the benefits the Government gives to its employees. The case of Delhi Transport Service should illustrate the point. There were no conditions of service before it was taken over by the Government. There were no strikes also. There has been perpetual labour unrest ever since it was nationalised.

The Government, moreover, has no set policy for the management of its nationalised undertakings. It started with statutory corporations, some instances being the Damodar Valley Authority, Delhi Transport Service and Delhi State Electricity Authority. It has now changed over to private Liability Limited Company model, in which business men are admitted as nominated Directors. It is contended that the model of statutory corporations has not been a success. The question however, is whether the Government had done everything to make it a success. As indicated above, qualifications for the Members were carefully prescribed but were never observed by the Government. A machine should not be blamed, when the defect lay with its operators

Accountability is the sole yardstick to judge an undertaking. The accountability is designed to answer (i) the success the undertaking has achieved and (ii) the confidence its management does deserve. In fact the confidence in the management follows the success of the undertaking. Profit and Loss account is the first criterion to judge the success of an undertaking, the second criterion being efficiency. In the case of an electrical undertaking, for example, the efficiency 'inter alia' could be judged by the fact whether the rates had been cheapened for the consumer

Efficiency Audit

Financial accounting, it may be added, provides an instrument for measuring and comparing various aspects of performance with a refinement and a precision. Accountancy is developing the technique of standard costs and the new science of business management is developing techniques of efficiency audit. The issue, therefore, is whether the Government has evolved a standard cost for the product of its undertakings and whether the system of efficiency audit has

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GENERALS GATHER IN PARIS

Many famous Generals were present at the ceremony at the Polytechnic School in Paris, when the statues of General Foch and General Joffre were unveiled by President Auriol. Photo shows: General Ridgway greeting General Weygand at the ceremony in Paris. In the ientre is Marshal Juin.

THIS REGIMENT HAS 'LION CAPITOL' BADGE

Bihar Unit's Brave Tradition And Achievements

BY V.S. MANI

TO write about the Bihar Regiment one has necessarily to travel back to the days immediately after Plassey. In the numerous campaigns and battles which led to the rapid expansion of British power over Northern India, the Biharis played an important part. They were an important element in the famous Bengal Army of the East India Company.

After its disbandment in the latter half of the last century, the Biharis faded away from the Army for a period of time. It was in the last war that the Biharis again found a place in the Indian Army. A few years ago they were constituted into a separate Regiment, thus fulfilling the aspirations of the people of the ancient State of Bihar.

The Biharis are proud of their long military tradition. They contributed largely to the Army of Sher Shah Suri with which he conquered north India. The Rajputs and Brahmins of Sahabad and Saran Districts played a vital part in the armies (latterly known as the Bengal Army) of the East Indian Company after the battle of Buxar (1764).

After the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, the Biharis were disbanded, and the Bengal Army was re-organised on separate class basis. The Rajputs of Bihar and eastern districts of U.P., named as 'Bhojpuria' Rajputs were included in four Rajput battalions and in Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Owing to the then Government's policy, the Rajputs of the Bengal Army were scattered and went over to Indian States, especially Hyderabad, and were taken in the State Forces. Six battalions of these Rajputs were transferred to the British after the annexation of Berar to British India.

During the 1914-18 war, these six battalions were further expanded and took part in both Asian and European theatres. In 1935 recruiting areas were extended to Purnea, Santhal Parganas, Singhbhum, Chhota-Nagpur, Sambalpur and Orissa States for recruitment of Adibasis.

After the outbreak of World War II, however, the Bihar Regiment was raised again as part of the Regular Indian Army. As the war progressed more Bihari battalions were formed and these distinguished themselves in many war theatres, especially Burma. As a part of the Lushai Brigade, the 1st Bihar Regiment fought its way through the "impregnable" Lushai and Chin Hills, smashing the Japanese in 1944. They also paved the way for the 4th Corps' trans-Irrawaddy push to Meiktila.

The Bihar Regiment came into existence on September 15, 1941, when 11/19 Hyderabad Regiment (I.T.F.) was converted into a regular battalion of the Indian Army and redesignated the 1st Bn. The Bihar Regiment.

Among the various units in the Indian Army, the Bihar Regiment has one interesting distinction which is of historical importance.

Towards the end of the war the King approved a new Regimental Badge for the Bihar Regiment. This emblem is none other than a representation of the 'Lion Capitol' of Emperor Asoka which is now the State Emblem of free India.

As in most other parts of India, agriculture is the main occupation of the Biharis. The Regimental Farm adjoins the Centre at Dinapore with Ganges flowing only a short distance away. About 80 to 100 acres of fertile land is put to intensive cultivation by the troops.

For the last two successive years the Regimental Farm at Dinapore has won special prizes at the Bihar Agricultural Exhibition.

BOMBAY MINISTER'S SON WEDS

The marriage of Shri Uday Kumar, third son of Shri Naik-Nimbalkar, Bombay Minister, was celebrated at Ganeshkhind last week. The bride Ushadevi is the daughter of Sardar Anantrao Kadam of Gwalior. Photo shows (left) the bridegroom garlanding the bride and (right) the guests at the ceremony among whom the Governor of Bombay and his wife flanked by Shri Morarji Desai and Dr. Jivraj Mehta can be seen in the front row.

'NOW FRANCO WANTS TO HAVE A GO AT IT'

Da Gazet van Antwerpen, Belgium

Propaganda Barrage In U. S. Elections

ONE of the disturbing features of the U. S. election campaign is the alleged propaganda barrage by Big Business which, under cover of institutional advertising, raises the bogey of Socialism and Communism to frighten the voters. Condemning these tactics President Truman said ironically. "They raise the cry of Socialism, but the cost of those ads, is mostly paid for by the taxpayers, because the costs of such advertising are deductible for income-tax purposes".

SCAREMONGERING AS AN ART

Norman Thomas has been the Socialist candidate for President of the U.S. six times since 1928.

BY NORMAN THOMAS AND TOM BROOKS

PRESIDENT TRUMAN recently made a frontal attack on the current million-dollar advertising campaign of the private power interests. "You can hardly pick up a newspaper or a magazine these days," the President said, "without seeing an expensive full-page advertisement denouncing the 'Socialism' of our public power programme."

The poweful utility interests, Truman points out, are trying a new line of propaganda: "They raised the cry of 'Socialism'—apparently on the theory that if you can't persuade people, maybe you can frighten them; if you haven't got the facts, try a few scare words.

"The cost of those ads is motsly paid for by the taxpayers, because the costs of such advertising are deductible for income-tax purposes. It looks to me as though that advertising campaign itself is pretty close to 'Socialism', because the taxpayers finance so much of the cost."

The President's observation is one which is shared by all who have watched the steady stream of "advertorials" aimed at labour and all liberal ideas, disguised as an attack on Socialism. The election campaigns this year will intensify the propaganda barrage. Advertisers will pass the cost of their ads to the public by making the political content under the guise of tax-free "institutional advertising", say the authors in "New Republic".

The well-developed habit of slurring together the Welfare State, Socialism and totalitarian Communism first attracted our attention some months ago. A brief appeal to the readers of the "Socialist Call" brought in overwhelming response. Now not a day goes by but a letter comes in with another clipping of another ad urging: "Let your leaders know that you oppose 'Socialistic' schemes that lead to Communism."

Joseph T. Ferguson, who ran against Taft in the last Ohio Senatorial race, can testify to the political power of ad propaganda. Corporations deducted as business expenses advertising favouring Taft. Mr. Ferguson points out that "while these ads did not mention Taft's name, they were the type of thing that had the effect of scaring any voter to death who might be thinking of voting for the Administration".

TECHNIQUE OF FEAR

The technique of fear is skilfully combined with the technique of avoidance. The voter is frightened into voting against something "Socialistic" while the Internal Revenue Department is lulled into acquiesence by the lack of any specific mention of either laws or candidates.

It is not institutional advertising, for example, to carry over the name of Roberts Dairy Company of Omaha, Nebr., such stuff as this: "Such teaching (the New Morality) constitutes a 'softening-up' process for totalitarianism. Its advocates are not only the stooges for Stalin, but also for the traitorous American Socialists who would, without any contribution of their own whatosever, take over the wealth of the country accumulated throughout the past 175 years."

Theoretically, the cost of advertising—space and preparatory work—which is clearly in the area of public controversy and is of a lobbying nature designed to influence public opinion in favour of the signer—is not deductible.

Nevertheless, in so far as we can discover, the cost of sponsoring the radio show "Meet Corliss Archer" and the present advertising programme against "Socialized electricity" alike are reductible for "America's business-managed, tax paying Electric Light and Power Companies."

DISTORTED ATTACK

The campaign of the electric companies against the federal power programme is a good example of propaganda aimed at a specific government proposal. A favourite method seems to be to prepare a full-page ad for magazines with national circulation and then have the same ad reproduced in local papers over the signature of the local power company. A recent ad layout in American Magazine charges that "the people who plan and work for a Socialistic USA know that permanent control of a few key industries and services will give the government the power to take over just about everything." We can finish reading the same ad in the Toledo Union News, placed by the Toledo Edison Company: "One of the key industries that they're trying to take over is electric light and power."

The same pattern is repeated time and again throughout the nation. The high point in this campaign must have been the full-page ad in Collier's which asked: "Do you want to pay for a government honeymoon at Niagara Falls?"

The ad continues with the customary treatment: "The government plan is a long step toward Socialized electricity." Collier's then helped with an editorial which was later reproduced as a full-page ad in the New York Times. Among other things Collier's said that "the government's proposal is another example of the creeping Socialism that we discussed last week."

The discussion is legitimate while the coincidence is somewhat suspect. In this case American taxpayers paid several times over for a distorted attack on a specific legislative proposal.

COST OF LOBBYING ACTIVITY

An indication of what is spent by business on propaganda can be glimpsed in the following figures: The Buchanan Committee, a special House committee investigating lobbying, in May, 1950, sent out questionnaires to 173 large corporations seeking information relative to lobbying activity over a three-year period (Jan. 1, 1947, to June 30, 1950). Sixty-five corporations out of those replying spent, according to their own admission, $2,194,519 for printing and distributing leaflets, booklets, books and other material dealing with public issues. Thirty-one reported spending $2,013,369 for advertising covering public issues.

The out which is provided by advertising is illustrated by a report to the Buchanan Committee from the NAM listing only 1.9 percent of the NAM's $4 million annual budget as allocated to legislative activities. Not mentioned was the $2 million allotted for a public-relations programme or the $395,850 revealed to have been spent, largely on advertising, in the NAM campaign to abolish price controls. Attacks on specific legislative proposals, carried in ad's whose costs were deductible, have been common. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York placed an ad in Business Week of April 4, 1949, which assailed President Truman's recommendations to the 1949 Congress. The oft-repeated refrain, "the proposed programme is Socialistic", appears once more and again we pay for purely political propaganda.

Business Week of September 2, 1950, carried an ad for the National Education Campaign of the American Medical Association appealing for aid in "the medical profession's $1 million advertising campaign ...designed to tell every American the truth about state Socialism." Did this money escape taxation also through "legitimate business expense"—or perhaps, as a "donation for educational purposes"?

LISTING AS DONATIONS

Listing of them as donations for educational purposes exempts from taxation one series of ads brought to our attention. The Small Business Economic Foundation, "a non-profit organization to develop and promote a better understanding of the American Way of Life", is running a series (up to 105 at last count) of "educational ads" in the Midwest, South and Far West.

While the ads do not seem to attack any specific measures on the surface, Dewitt Emery, President of the Foundation, is evidently not taking any chances. Contributions are tax-exempt on the grounds of education. We "explain to workers the advantages of our free competitive system of business" is his promise.

A majority of the ads we've seen in this series are aimed at taxation. "Do you wonder where your money goes?" is a favourite question, posed with many variations and always in bold black type. "In less than five years, the federal government spent more of YOUR MONEY than it spent during the ENTIRE FIRST 152 YEARS OF OUR NATION." "You Pay Income Taxes!" "You Pay Business Taxes!"

Since the Small Business Economic Foundation seems to be against all taxes, obviously their ads have little or no bearing on the Constitutional amendment to limit taxes now circulating the country. "You have no Constitutional right to keep one penny of your income," the Foundation screams across a full page in the Des Moines Register of February 6, 1952.

"In 1949 the government took one-fourth of all the money earned by the American people. How much more of your income are you going to spend for government?" After this the "millionaires' amendment," limiting personal and corporate taxes to 25 per cent of income, sounds appealing.

Number 99 in this series of educational efforts tells us to "GO BACK TO SLEEP, if you don't care..." Then follows an interesting list: "If you don't care that the government has invested, committed or guaranteed billions of dollars of your tax money in various non-veteran enterprises... whether your money is loaned in a business you never heard of, or to non-veterans who couldn't get a loan from a private bank .. if you don't care that, in the year 1951, BILLIONS of your tax money was loaned to non-veteran privileged groups—GO BACK TO SLEEP." Evidently veterans' groups are too sacred—or too big—for the Foundation.

SAMPLE OF PROPAGANDA

The Foundation does not neglect to do its bit for isolationism and consequently for Stalin. "How much longer can you pay to support your family, our defence programme and continue to support the rest of the world?" Not long is Mr. Emery's fond hope. "103 Billion DOLLARS of Americans' earnings were given away."

"We're healthy and wealthy .... But how wise are we?" Not very, the Foundation replies several ads later: "Socialism is government ownership or control of the means of production (factories and business) and governments get this power by different methods!" (All this is in caps, 36-point, bold-face type.) In Russia the method is by "violence," in Britain, "nationalization" and in "America, instead of actually taking over the means of production from private owners, our government has .. (the rest follows in caps, 24-point, bold-face type) unlimited power to tax the earnings of businesses! So now the owners can keep only ¼ of what their business earns. This is Socialism in Disguise!" We quote the following in full since it is repeated throughout the series and is a gem of its kind:

If we are to stop Socialism in disguise we must insist that our tax money be used only for defence and for this moral purpose.

LIFE, LIBERTY, THE RIGHT TO EARN AND HOLD PROPERTY—these three gifts of God preceded all man-made laws and are superior to them. Therefore, the purpose of our government must be .... "To make and enforce laws which protect every individual's God-given life, liberty and the right to earn and hold property from the interference of any other individual or group—and these laws must also protect people from the government itself."

Since an individual cannot lawfully interfere with the Life, Liberty or Property of another individual, then a moral government cannot lawfully interfere with the Life, Liberty or Property of individuals or groups.

The National Small Businessmen's Association, the parent body of the Foundation, is a registered lobby. The Foundation has the blessing of the largest oil and rubber in the country.

EXPLOITING THE LOOPHOLE

One member of Congress, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.), has opened the way for the investigation into political propaganda by way of advertising. On April 1, Senator Humphrey told his colleagues that "newspapers and other publications and periodicals of America are flooded with what amounts to outright political advertising. One of the loopholes in our present laws affecting cam-

(Continued On Page 20 Col. 3)

Political Campaign Under Cover Of Institutional Advertising

Stalin Promotes Hitler Myth!

SOME DAY MOSCOW MAY RESURRECT FUEHRER!

Former Nazis who quarrelled with Hitler believe Soviet Russia intends one day to promote the story that "der Fuehrer" still lives. Stalin maintains that he escaped from Berlin just as Red Army troops closed the ring around the Reich Chancellery in May, 1945.

Otto Strasser exiled in Canada since his Black Front was outlawed by Hitler, says: "There are many Nazis working in Moscow, among them Martin Bormann, notorious Jew-baiter and Nazi second-in-command. Gauleiter Koch of East Prussia and Hans Hinkel, commissar for Jewish affairs. From this and the results of other investigations, I believe the Russians want to create a false Hitler like the 'false Demetrius' of Russian history.

"When Ivan the Terrible took over, he killed the elder of the Czar's two sons. The Polish war party then used a man, posing as the murdered Demetrius, to stir war against Russia. This imposter succeeded in dividing Russia and conquering Moscow.

"Stalin knows his Russian history, and I think he hopes to create a false Hitler in the same way, whose identity would be sworn to by three chief Nazis. Then, with an actor playing Hitler's role, he could lead the Germans in a war against the West."

Megalomaniac Adolph Hitler, Fu ehrer of Nazi Germany, sits glum while hearing the report of some disaster in the last phases of his brief career.—From the film 'The Great Dictator', where Charlie Chaplin plays the role of Hitler.

BY WILLIAM STEVENSON

Back From Europe

WILLIAM STEVENSON'S on-the-spot stories from various points around the world are well known. He recently returned from a trip to Europe, which included a second trip of Germany.

SIX red standards of the Soviet Union today mark the desolate area of bomb-rubble where Hitler perished in the ruins of his 1,000-year Reich.

In the gloom of Berlin's twilight, news from the free world flickers across a gigantic electric sign spanning nearby Potsdamer Platz. From their side of the divided city, the Communists reply with portraits of Stalin, patriotic songs relayed over street loudspeakers, and posters plastered upon the gaunt remains of the Fuehrer's war ministry.

Hitler's ghost might well chuckle. It is only seven years since Russian troops overran his subterranean refuge to link up in triumph with their allies advancing from the west. And now here they are, quarrelling not only over his grave—but about it, too.

For while we officially accept the evidence that Hitler died here. Soviet Russia does not. Stalin, in his public utterances on the matter, maintains that Hitler is alive and in hiding abroad.

Attempts to get Russian co-operation in nailing down this claim have failed. Without that help, Western authorities can make no further investigations. Soviet troops moved into the area and, five years ago, dynamited the site of the Reich chancellery. Early this year, Communist officials who occupy a building overlooking the spot would admit only that Russian soldiers occasionally dig up bones there.

Myth Disposed Of

There was a time, however, when the Russians thought differently. Marshal Zhukov, commanding Red Army troops in Berlin, told war correspondents in May, 1945, that Hitler was most certainly dead. A MONTH PASSED BEFORE HIS HEADQUARTERS REVERSED THAT STATEMENT, AND NO ONE KNOWS WHY.

Close to the scene, but in the British zone a news agent named Joachim Meder Eggebert carries on business. Under the layer of journals on his stall lies a quantity of Nazi literature. On the day I called, the more florid of these magazines carried a cover picture of Hitler's hands, penning verse the Fuehrer had composed 30 years earlier: "Love and hope cannot help us; only faith and will-power can."

In other parts of West Germany, it is possible to buy postage stamps bearing the infamous profile or commemorating Nazi victories in the field. The Roman Catholic Weekly, "Die Gagenwart," was moved to comment recently:

"The undesirable fact is that the public is lining up in front of newsstands and asking what have they got about Hitler."

Much of this new propaganda originates in Soviet territory. Inspector Wolfram Sangmeister, after leading a raid on 300 of Berlin's Nazis last winter, showed me a haul which included uniforms, swastika badges, pistols and Nazi literature WHICH HE TRACED TO COMMUNIST SOURCES.

Back in 1945, the Western allies foresaw this attempt to revive Nazism. They did not anticipate what British Intelligence believes now to be true, that a part at least of that revival might be Communist-inspired for purposes as yet unknown.

Trevor-Roper's Research

But they took precautions. One of these was the assignment of Major H. R. Trevor-Roper to the task of uncovering the story of Hitler's end. This British Intelligence Officer was to establish for all time the facts surrounding the death of a megalomaniac who required the combined might of the British Commonwealth, the U.S. and Soviet Russia to crush his lunatic empire.

He began by checking the reports of those who claimed Hitler was still alive. Dr. Karl Heinz Spaeth had deposed on oath in Stuttgart that he attended Hitler when Russian gunfire wounded him in the lung on May 1, 1945. Trevor-Roper quickly disposed of that myth; Spaeth had given a false address and was himself mentally unbalanced.

A Swiss journalist named Carmen Mory claimed that Hitler to her certain knoweldge was on an estate in Bavaria, living with Eva Braun. She warned British investigators to let her make inquiries alone, because the couple would shoot themselves at the approach of Allied officials.

But it soon developed that Carmen had been an agent for the Gestapo in a concentration camp, selecting victims there for murders and experiments. She had hoped her story might delay justice; and she forestalled it in the end by committing suicide.

Other claims met with equal dispatch. In December 1945, a German flier testified that he flew Hitler to Denmark. Trevor-Roper found Hitler's two personal pilots, Bauer and Beetz, and established that they left the Fuehrerbunker after Hitler had died; and that no other fliers could possibly have taken him out of the besieged city of Berlin after April 30.

It was in June of 1945 that Marshal Zhukov announced the discovery of evidence showing Hitler had married Eva Braun. By interrogating large numbers of prisoners, Trevor-Roper decided that this marriage had taken place in a "dark period" of the Fuehrer's last days. This period began on April 22, when Hitler lost his nerve and ordered his staff to leave Berlin, and ended on May 2, when the Russians finally captured the Fuehrerbunker.

TREVOR-ROPER'S REVELATION

The investigator located as many as possible of those in Hitler's personal entourage who had remained with him between those dates. He questioned Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Grand Admiral Doenitz, General Alfred Jodl and Munitions Minister Albert Speer. From these and other prisoners, he got a fragmentary account of those days.

A Story Took Shape

Then a Luxembourg journalist, Georges Thiers, offered to help the British military government in Hannover. He claimed an intimate knowledge of life in the bunker which he could not satisfactorily explain. A search of his clothing turned up documents apparently signed by Hitler and Goebbels.

Further questioning proved Theirs to be a German who was ordered to deliver Hitler's personal and political testaments to Munich. He admitted that similar documents were given to two other men: Major Willi Johannmeier and S. S. Standartenfuehrer Wilhelm Zander.

Trevor-Roper found Johannmeier living with his parents at Issrlohn. "He was a straightforward soldier," reported the British Intelligence Officer. "He had unconditional loyalties and denied all knowledge of the Fuehrerbunker or the documents."

Leaving the major for a while, Trevor-Roper hunted down Zander in Bavaria, where he was living in the guise of a market gardener. In the second of two raids, Zander was captured and he confessed that both he and Johannmeier were given copies of Fuehrer's testaments, to be delivered elsewhere. Those entrusted to Zander had been placed in a trunk on Munich.

Papers Come Out

Armed with this knowledge, Trevor-Roper returned to Johnnmeier and argued that there was now little point to the major continuing his denials. The Englishman was a practised interrogator; this time he relaxed the pressure of question, knowing that persuasion requires pauses during which a man can reason and catch up with the argument. Finally, Johannmeier said: "Ich habe die Papiere." Minutes later, he was digging them out of the frozen ground in his own backyard.

In such a manner, the story took shape. But the ultimate disposal of Hitler's remains was still obscure.

Some 800 gallons of gasoline, it was now clear, were poured upon the bodies of the Fuehrer and Eva Braun; enough to char the flesh and dissipate all moisture. What happened to the rest, no one seemed to know.

That mystery has never been solved. It is generally believed that Hitler's ashes were given to Artur Axmann who, as leader of the Hitler Youth, stayed with the Fuehrer to the end.

In those closing days, Hitler relied more and more on this organization; its members had made, he said in his political testament, "a contribution, unique in history," to the creation of Nazi Germany.

Axmann is thought to have kept the "sacred" relics to be passed along to another generation of Nazis. He vanished for seven months after the war, and it took a long and complicated Anglo-U.S. Intelligence operation to capture him in a Bavarian mountain retreat. He has since disappeared again.

Revival

Today, Trevor-Roper's investigations are proving their worth. For out of defeated Germany comes evidence that the Nazis are not yet finished. Most of those with whom I talked last winter were undoubtedly fanatics, but no less dangerous for being so. One of them, Eberhard Stern, has already announced that he interviewed Martin Bormann, so-called "No. 2 Nazi," in a monstery near Rome.

While this story was never upheld, Allied authorities expect any day to hear a similar story about Hitler. Reports arise now with strange persistence that Hitler is alive on a mist-shrouded island of the Baltic or a South American ranch, or among friendly bandits in the Albanian mountains.

Even well-meaning Westerners fall for these tales. Rev. T. T. Shields, having attended a recent conference in Brazil, told his Toronto congregation that he was sure Hitler lived in the Argentine. Informers convinced him, said this Canadian cleric, that there was no question about it.

Nothing supports these stories. Hitler shot himself and his body was reduced to bones and ashes. The authenticated account of his end, told by Trevor-Roper in the issues of 'The Star Weekly', leaves that much clear.

It justifies publication at a time when events in West Germany march at such speed we are in danger of forgetting basic facts.

Forty-eight million Germans are being wooed this year for their potential use as the backbone of a European army. Their attitude is best summarized by ex-General Kurt Meyer, serving a sentence for ordering the deaths of Candian soldiers in the field. Panzer Meyer told me in his mining-village home at Offleben: "Germany must be the foundation of a European army. Only ex-officers like myself are properly qualified to lead our youth in that role. And we cannot play that role unless Germany has full equality, in all senses, with her allies."

ALL SET FOR DEMETRIUS STUNT AGAIN

Horseman Rides Again

Few statesmen doubt that such equality is just around the corner. Though Russia occupies her lands to the east, though more than 10 per cent. of her available labour force is idle, the Germany that lay crushed and bleeding seven years ago is today a power with which to reckon.

On the surface, she appears to reject militarism. German veterans publicly satirize NATO's plan to rearm West Germany. The Ruhr barons, selling in markets which other nations must neglect to pursue new arms pro-

(Continued On Page 23 Col. 6)

Last Look Round

DEVELOPMENT of cottage industries has been engaging the attention of the Central Government recently. During the last week a conference of representatives of the States Governments was held at Delhi. It was addressed among others by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, India's Minister for Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Krishnamachari said that while there was the important political and sentimental aspect of Khadi, once described as the "livery of freedom," it was the economic aspect that the Government was now concerned with. In the course of discussion it was pointed out that there were large stocks of Khadi products lying unsold in some states and the States Governments had sometimes to bear heavy losses to help small-scale and cottage industries.

A further message a day after fom New Delhi said that the Government of India propose to levy a cess of one pie per yard on all mill-made cloth whether exported or consumed in India to finance the development of Khadi in this country.

First of all it would be necessary to go a little back and find out the origin of the idea of wearing Khadi. Even before Mahatma came on the Indian scene leaders like Lokamanya Tilak were preaching use of Swadeshi cloth and the boycott of foreign fabrics. India was annually importing at that time, according to varying estimates, 50 to 60 crores worth of foreign textiles. The main idea was to save the country this huge drain on its poor resources. so far as it lay in the hands of the general public, who could very well forego the use of foreign cloth. To a great extent Manchester was hit and the fear of an economic blow to their main home industry led the British rulers to resort to all kinds of repression against those who preached the boycott of their textile products. This also gave a greater impetus to the national movement for self-rule, as it was advocated at the time

Advent Of Mahatma

NEXT when Mahatmaji came on the scene, he found that unless one lived the life of the villager and wore the rough cloth from handloom there was no chance of creating the confidence needed to sway the Indian masses to back the movement for Swaraj, which was described by the British as the slogan of a few western-educated intellectuals without the backing of the common man of the country. It was a trite saying that the present and poor man of India considered the British Government of the country as his "Ma-Bap" or father-and-mother, and the Englishman always tried to throw dust into the eyes of the world that Indians wee quite happy unde British rule.

Apart from the above motive of convincing the masses that the leaders of the Swaraj movement lived the life of the poor people of the country by wearing the rough, hand-woven and hand-spun Khadi, there was another objective behind the propagation of Charka-spinning. The Indian peasant who knows to take out only one crop during the monsoon in the course of a whole year, is engaged in the agricultural pursuit only six to eight months. He has to spend the remaining months in enforced idleness, as there are no profitable supplementary occupations available in the villages. Mahatmaji thought that spinning on the Charkha and producing yarn that could be woven could be learnt without much effort by even the illiterate peasant and by plying the Charkha during his idle months the agriculturist could earn a few annas every day to supplement his budget. Besides the hand-woven yarn would be 100 per cent free of the use of machinery, which India had to import from abroad. Over and above that, if the Congress decided that its members should wear only Khadi, the political movement, which encouraged the small village industry of spinning and helped the peasant, would get a big impetus. And Gandhiji in the course of time got the Congress to enforce the wearing of Khadi by Congress members. Khadi was thus the living, binding link between the intellectual leaders and the masses.

It would thus be more appropiate to rall Khadi as the "uniform of freedom" than the "livery of freedom," though both the definitions lack precision.

Its Role

IT is over 31 years ago that the Congress decided to prescribe Khadi-wearing for its members. The fabric of the "uniform of freedom" has passed through many vicissitudes in the course of these thee derades. In famine-stricken areas, among the flood virtims as a elief measue after the earthquake in Bihar, Charkha brought much-needed work and hope to the sufferers. Undoubtedly the sense of being able to help themselves to what little extent they could gave some confidence to the people who had lost their all or suffered heavily.

But except the one province of Andhra, which developed into a specialist in producing hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi of very good twist and very good texture, none of the other provinces in the country established any sustained reputation with regard to their output. For some years some provinces might have come to a standard, when they produced attractive Khadi, both from the point of durability and patterns; but one has to say with great regret that the quality deteriorated in spite of our getting independence. Probably the very fact of our getting political freedom might have been construed that as the fabric of the Congressman's wear had to be Khadi, he would purchase what was available, without worrying much about the quality of the cloth.

However, the All-India Spinners' Association as Mahatmaji had conceived and started to encourage Khadi, has now undergone several changes and only groups of self-pinners are here and there, 'grouping' themselves to produce yarn which is woven at its prodution centres. Now it seems though Khadi is sold without demanding hand-spun yarn from the customers, still there are no buyers. One of the reasons is that Khadi of good quality which formerly used to wear better than mill cloth is not available at a fair price. The production costs have increased, it is true. But even in some of the production centres subsidized by some state governments, little attention is paid to improving the quality of the output. Naturally the common man does not go in for Khadi and stocks accumulate here and there.

Government Efforts

NOW the proposed cess of one pie per yard on all mill cloth produced in India, which is estimated to bring in one crore of Rs., it is reported, will go to form the Khadi Development Fund. A Khadi Development Board is to be instituted. And among its objects is research and training of personnel for the work. It is further reported that the Government of India has issued orders to make purchases of the departmental requirements from cottage industries products, including Khadi. Some two or three State Governments, when Congress first accepted office, did purchase Khadi for the uniforms of their staff. But somehow the thing did not catch. One wonders, why?

The U.P. Government since 1947 spent till 1951 over 26 lakhs for the development of Khadi industry in the state and another eight lakhs were ear-marked for 1951-52. One may not expect any dividends on the investment. But how far has the industry itself spread and whether the subsidy or outlay is in any way beneficial to the improvement of the quality is not known.

No amount of Government backing or sponsoring will prop up Khadi, unless the quality improves. Any Khadi-lover might not mind a little extra cost but the very poor quality stuff that is generally in the market is a hard proposition to dispose off.

'Rishwat Raj'

THE Madras Chief Minister C. Rajagopalachari speaking at Pachaiyappa's High School grounds in Madras the other day

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The Welfare Scene

"MEN live by and die in hope," this dictum seems to have made an abiding impression on the controllers of our destiny. The architects of this Welfare, though unfortunate, State may seem to lack in ideas, imagination resources and a host of other things but not so in words and platitudes.

Though shelter, i.e., housing is the most essential basic human need after food, yet our country has no coherent housing policy either at the national or the State level. From time to time some vague ill-conceived plans or idle thoughts are dished out, so as to administer yet another sedative to the gullible public. Of all the towns and cities in India, Bombay has had a real raw deal with respect to the housing situation. Honest hard-working citizens with modest means find it almost impossible to obtain suitable accommodation. With the increasing pressure of population and advent of displaced persons, the whole city has almost deteriorated into a huge, ugly slum. Shri H. P. Mody was not far from the truth when he expressed similar sentiments on his return from the Uttar Pradesh the other day.

M.C.'s PLAN

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has had a brainwave. He has pulled out a rabit from under his magic hat. He has suggested that the millowners and textile workers of Bombay should collectively contribute 20 lakhs to meet half the cost of construction of 1,000 new tenements as a beginning towards slum clearance. He emphasized that the scheme should have legislative sanction behind it because nobody is willing to pay voluntarily. The Commissioner, if I have understood him right, hopes that the Government will contribute the other half i.e. 20 lakhs of rupees. We are aware that the Government of Bombay's Housing Board built houses for the working classes and the rent was fixed at Rs. 72 for one-room self-contained flats, with the result that workers could never take advantage of these schemes.

The Commissioner has suggested it was feasible to build tenements 18' x 10' with a rent of about Rs. 20 per month.

I wonder if there is any co-ordination in the housing plan of the Government at all. In the year 1949, the Central Government announced a scheme for housing the industrial workers whereby two-thirds of the capital cost was to be provided by the Centre as interest free loan while the rest was to come from the State Government or the employers as a loan at 3 per cent and the rent was fixed at 2½ per cent of the capital cost to be paid by the employees while 3 per cent was to be paid by the employers. This scheme has not been implemented at all in any sizable measure. The Planning Commission has set apart a paltry sum of three crores of rupees for annual expenditure on housing industrial workers. This amount is sought to be raised by an annual levy of 2½ per cent on the wages bill and by savings accruing through the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme.

The amount, it is calculated is just enough to construct 25,000 new housing units. The rate at which our city populations all over the country is increasing, is hardly possible that a mere 25,000 units for the whole country with 346 million population will meet with the needs of the situation.

Such feeble attempts only help to make persons impatient and take radical and unpalatable steps.

Coming back to our favourite Municipal Commissioner, he seems to be living in a world of unreality where he hopes to make a beginning at slum clearance by constructing a mere thousand tenements.

We all know that the population of the City of Bombay has increased by 50.5 per cent during the past ten years i.e. from 1,695,168 in 1951 to 2,839,270 in 1951. Thousands of persons and families are living on pavements and still others have either helped to overcrowd the already glutted slums or built temporary unhygienic structures all over the City. When new tenements are built these people, who have no proper housing, will move in and the slum clearance programme at the present rate will have to wait about ten centuries before the existing and progressively increasing needs are met squarely. Slum clearance can only be effected through a revolutionary programme of house-building and demolition of blighted areas through a specially created body. Housing, besides being a productive activity, meets consumers' needs and as such could be utilized to tackle unemployment and problems of our economy. For all this we need a far-sighted and radical programme of nation-building activity which the Congress planners are incapable of accompomlishing.

SQUATTER'S PLIGHT

While talking of Bombay's housing needs, I must tell you something about an interesting survey of "Squatters in Bombay" made by Dr. M. V. Moorthy on behalf of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

The Survey concerns the squatters living in insanitary hutments in open places within the limits of the city of Bombay i.e. upto Mahim, Dharavi and Sion. The survey encompasses no less than 7,986 families living as squatters on all kinds of places—under bridges, on the roadside, on the flanks of open gutters, by the rubbish dump and the like.

The average size of these huts was 35 square feet. In all 25,010 persons live in these 7,986 structures. This works out to 3.13 persons per family exclusive of the head of the family. Thus 4.13 persons live in each hut and the available space is 8.47 square feet per person as against 100 square feet required for healthy living for each person.

It is almost inconcievable that these unhealthy, insanitary structures are inhabited by 11,081 children of whom more than 70 per cent are below the age of five years.

WHY THEY COME

The greatest concentration of squatters occurs in the northern areas like Worli, Sewri, Matunga and Dharavi. The distribution of the squatters according to religion is as follows: Hindus 72.70 per cent, Muslims 24.19 per cent, Christians 3.1 per cent. These persons have come to Bombay from as far off places as Aden, Arabia and Burma, besides all parts of India; 38.14 of these belong to Bombay State. No less than 21.13 per cent have migrated from Madras State. More than 40 per cent are so-called "South Indians" belonging as they do to the States of Madras, Mysore, Travancore and Hyderabad.

Most of them when questioned as to the reasons of coming to Bombay gave a stock reply "In search of job". Here they follow every conceivable type of remunerative activity from being artists to watchmen, and of course, including astrologers and social workers. The largest number (81.51 per cent) are under the categories of Railway "porters", mill, dock and Port Trust workers. In these hutments "prostitutes and brothel-keepers were also identified".

THEIR EARNINGS

A study of their individual earnings reveals that 88.63 per cent squatters earn between Rs. 50-100 while 10.89 per cent between Rs. 100-200 and about 47 per cent earn more than Rs. 200.

As regards total family income 97.37 per cent of the families earn between Rs. 100-200, 4.39 per cent between Rs. 200-500 while, 22 per cent more than Rs. 500.

These persons pay ground rent to the landlord. Thus about 90 per cent pay between Rs. 5-10 per month as rent while about 8 per cent pay between Rs. 11-20 per month while 56 persons pay more than Rs. 20/-.

This is the condition of those who have managed to put up a temporary roof over their heads, however, insanitary, inadequate or unhygienic it may be. What about thousands of those living on pavements under the blue and starry or rainy sky. What about lakhs of persons living in filthy, dark, dingy and extremely overcrowded slums in the city? In these chawls and 'bustees' and India's innocent citizens are being brutalized, victimised and exploited. So long as they live a life of misery and shame we can not be said to have achieved Independence—real independence from squalor, disease, unemployment, hunger, and want. Unless these five giant evils are conquered, we will still be slaves of avoidable misery and suffering even though we may progress to be a free, secular independent Republican Welfare State.

TOO MANY!

Mrs. Nanavati, the energetic President of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, has recently revealed that 40,000 children between the ages of 6 and 11 do not attend primary schools in contravention of the Compulsory Education Act. The Municipal Corporation will, I am sure, deal with this problem by issuing a strict circular to Attendance Officers and end up by a warning to the defaulting parents. The problem is much more serious than it appears. Thousands of children in Bombay live on streets, footpaths or pavements, eking out an existence by all kinds of ways—legal or otherwise. Their activities consist of a wide variety, including begging, shoe-shining, hawking, pick-pocketing, aiding sale of illicit liquor, etc. Unless we are able to provide adequate shelter for the families of these children, unless we assure them decent employment and wages comensurate with their minimum needs, it will serve no purpose to issue circulars or warnings.

In the ultimate analysis, we are too many for our resources and we are multiplying faster than production of food and other necessaries of life.

Even suppose, we were able to bring all the children to schools, do we have enough space in our primary schools? Do we have the money to start new schools? Can we hire all the teachers required for the purpose? These are some of the questions which can baffle any Planning Authority, leave alone the modest constructive workers of the Congress Planning Commission.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

The Fringe Of Philately

FORGING OF OVERPRINTS

MODERN forgers have at their disposal far better methods than their predecessors, but even with the finest photographic reproduction, flaws creep in. And if, as in most cases, forgers are content to match the overprint with type taken 'from stock', the difference between true and false is soon apparent. Sometimes the block is engraved by hand, and the human element renders slips of all kinds possible.

Take the case of the forgeries on the four anna airmail of Kuwait which were very popular with the 'fraternity' for some time before the basic stamps themselves rose in value. or the Muscat centenaries, or any of the dozens of other examples where one stamp has been passed off as another. However careful an artist is. fate always seems to overtake the forger.

A little later, instances will be given of some absurd slips that fakers have made. but before coming to these it is good to remember that keeping in touch with the latest developments in philately. especially current articles on forgeries, a man need never be gulled. There are also a few elementary safeguards which every collector should keep in mind when buying overprints.

If in any particular instance there is a wide difference in price between the basic stamp and the overprinted one, the collector needs to be on his guard. The common stamps of India and Great Britain. for instance. are available in unlimited quantities at throw-away prices

It is an easy enough thing to overprint the Indian stamps with the names of foreign territories or to imprint 'Kuwait' or 'Bahrain on those of Great Britain. The fakes would not be highly priced enough to warrant suspicion. yet they would yield the crook who produced them money for jam.

A safe guide is always the postmark Check the date. for prospective forgers often buy stocks of the basic stamp without the least regard to cancellations. So if the overprint has come into use in June and you find it on a stamp of May you are perfectly right in throwing your prize possession into the nearest wastebasket. Another obvious test is to see that the cancellation has been struck on TOP of the overprint, not UNDER it. This requires a little experience but is easy enough when one has the hang of it.

State Fakes

Which are the overprint forgeries most frequently met with in this country? The bulk are undoubtedly carried out on Indian stamps. Fortunately or unfortunately, several Indian overprints are priced very much higher than the basic stamps on which they have been struck. There are also a variety of errors which offer a standing temptation

Although many of these prize duds undoubtedly find buyers among Indians who should know better. they are aimed. in most cases. at the foreigner, the tourist in particular. Long practice and the force of sheer necessity has made the crooked dealer capable of picking a sucker at sight, and there is none better than the tourist.

It usually happens that collectors, when in a foreign country tend to be off their guards. Put it down to the excitement of travelling in a strange land or any of a dozen other causes. but the fact remains that a hard-headed philatelist who would subject any valuable stamp to minute scrutiny in his own country will tend to accept it without question when it is offered in foreign parts.

Behind this foolish attitude is a simple enough fallacy. Collectors seem to forget that catalogue prices reflect a universal value and are based on relative scarcity and demand, and that an item that is rare in, say, America will not be very much cheaper or commoner in the country of origin where there will be an additional brisk demand among local collectors This is true of almost every class of stamp excepting the very commonest or those of high denominations which would be used almost exclusively on postage overseas.

Good copies of the East India lithographed issues are, for instance, scarce anywhere. be it in England or America or India. So while a few cheap items might well be found in Indian stock-books at unusuany low levels. the real plums cannot possibly be sold at cut rates

Nine Pies Error

Similarly the 'NINE-NINE and 'PIED-PIED' errors — a favourite with the forger—are as scarce locally as they are overseas. Yet the foreign collector, believing that Indian stamps must be genuine if bought in India, is usually stung badly and discovers his mistake only when he is safely out of harm's way! Letters of protest or threats are of no use whatever, and the poor dupe can only have the sorry consolation of knowing that he is not alone in being gypped!

While their quality naturally varies — there are several forgeries floating around — in a few cases a good deal of care has been exercised in the production of these 'NINE PIES' errors and the imitation is uncomfortably close to the original. After a very persuasive sales talk, resistance is likely to be weakened. but there are instances where nothing but foolishness is to blame.

I have come across blocks of eight of 'NINE-NINE'. a thing which is physically impossible since the error does not occur that number of times in a pane. I have seen copies with the sheet margin attached which would have been rejected in an instant by anyone familiar with the setting of this overprint. I have even viewed a strip in which two stamps had the 'NINE-NINE' error. one had the 'PIES PIES' four were 'normal' and the rest had no overprint at all! This sort of ingenious production does not even merit a place in a decent reference collection of forgeries for the simple reason that it is too fantastic to fool even a moron

Price for these 'made to order' errors varies with the plausibility of the forgery and the gullibility of the buyer. To local collectors, who are probably aware of the racket, the price is usually a couple of rupees or as low as eight annas. With the foreigner. the sky is the limit. Bleed him for whatever he's worth seems to be the motto

It is the constant fleecing of the unwary that has earned Indian philately such an odious reputation It is nothing but the blunt truth to say that the tactics of many Indian dealers nave disgusted and scared away a good deal of trade from overseas There ARE honest Indian dealers who believe that their only hope lies in giving the customer a square deal but the others are sufficiently numerous to drag the name of the Indian trade into the mire.

Is It Ethical?

From time to time there have been controversies as to whether it should be an offence to possess forgeries I do not personally feel that a forgery can do any harm if it is sold as forged Any blanket ban on the possession of fakes will never succeed in stopping the crooks but will only affect those who wish to keep them for references or as inexpensive facsimiles a thing which is not in the least unethical

The first officials of the East India Company (the small 'Service') have also been extensively forged, together with a fairish quota of 'inverteds' and other rare varieties Most of the specimens I have seen are pretty crude, and almost all of them are printed in ink of a completely 'dead' appearance.

The States. of course. are the forger's happy hunting ground. An endless run of 'errors' of all kinds have been made, ranging from the 'CHMABA' and 'AUTIALLA' fakes (based on catalogued originals) to varieties never found on genuine stamps.

Plausible forgeries do at least lead one to respect the art of the man who produced them, but the bulk of these State fakes are crude to the point of being idiotic In almost every one the overprints have been placed over the postmarks and the latter are themselves all wrong, a point which. as I have already mentioned is sufficiently obvious to give away the game in ninety five per cent of the specimens one runs across

Foreign On India

It is a fairly short step from fakes on Indian states to forged overprints on stamps supposed to emanate from foreign territories. A large number of places used provisionals made by overprinting Indian items before they came to have regular definitive series. Each and every one of these stamps have been forged, some very extensively. others to a lesser degree. In a few cases the normal stamps have not been too scarce and so the forger has not had much reason to fake: in these instances he has stuck to the production of errors. In other cases even the normal stamps have been rare, so there has been no need for creating varieties

Bahrein, British East Africa. British Somaliland. Burma. Kuwait, Muscat. Tanganyika (Mafia), and Zanzibar together with stamps everprinted "I.E. F.' and 'C.E.F for the use of military forces overseas—all these overprints on India have been forged to such an extent that copies of the fakes are constantly cropping up in collections.

The results are in many cases laughable. One ingenious soul went to a great deal of trouble producing a set of 'Mafia' labels. To lend them some authenticity he had them beautifully postmarked with a fairly good imitation of the official cancellation But he spoilt everything by backstamping the envelope with a Karachi postmark dated two days EARLIER than the despatch date!

Pak Provisionals

With the splitting up of the sub-continent into India and Pakistan. crooks again got busy. Most of the overprinting of the first Pakistan issue was done at the Nasik Press and a fairly large quantity was printed off at Lahore and one or two other offices. but many of the smaller places were allowed to apply their own overprints. In the very nature of things most of these prints were pretty crude affairs, and present as many variations as the notorious 'Van Acker' sub-charges of Belgium. From all over East and West Pakistan came a flow of provisionals. and in the wake of the genuine came a flood of the forged.

The conditions were just right. The basic stamps were available in plenty. the original overprints were crude enough for discrepancies in the forgeries to be explained away with a bit of sales talk. and the prices were sufficiently high to provide attractive pickings. The stamps were not in the catalogue but there were always specialists eager to snap up anything unusual, so the market was there ready to take whatever forgers could supply.

In a single small booklet I picked up at the time there were all values from the lowest to the Rs. 10. Most came from small towns in East Bengal and. in the absence of real information. had to be taken at their face value. But the clue that tipped off their bogus nature was the fact that in each type of postmark, there was only a single date.

The collector who came to sell this lot said that they were from an 'office mixture' but it was an impossible coincidence that thirty or forty letters had all come from the same place on the same day and not a single one had been dated even a day earlier or later. Another tip-off was that these overprints were applied in almost perfect alignment, a thing that seldom happens with handstamps applied stamp by stamp as these were supposed to be

This example illustrates the fact that certain forgeries can only be marketed for a short while. While there was speculation about these overprints and a chance that they might be catalogued, the price held up fairly well. But the instant it became clear that Gibbons was only going to mention them in a footnote their value crashed. Forgers have to be pretty quick if they want to cash in on modern stamps

(To Be Continued)

Scinde Dawk Forgery

Among the more popular fakes available in the open market is the earliest Indian stamp, the centenary of whose issue will be honoured by Pakistan this year.

FRESH SET FOR N.G.

DUE in the near future is a series of fifteen colourful stamps for the combined territories of Papua and New Guinea. In philately. the names of these two places have till now been practically synonymous, but current political events have decreed the change. At present Papua is Australian Territory and New Guinea is a United Nations Trusteeship Territory.

The new set will consist of the following values—½d. 1½d. 2d. 2½d. 3d. 3½d. 6½d. 7½d. 9d, 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 10/- and £1.

The stamps will all be pictorial in design. and will show scenes drawn from island life. Most of the designs have already appeared on previous issues from this territory. but the present set will probably be redrawn. Among the subjects will be a tree-climbing kangaroo, a bird of paradise, a child of the island, a specimen of the local police force and a shepherd rigged out with decorative plumes.

One of those horrific dancing masks from New Guinea will figure in the set, while various forms of tribal headgear will also be shown. To round off what promises to be a colourful display, there will be pictures of a chieftain's house and a 'yam house'—probably a sort of communal kitchen where they roast sweet potatoes!

The industrial side of the Island will be shown by a native spearing fish, while rubber and copra will also be squeezed in. A map of the area will naturally be there, and to provide a fitting climax there will be that old favourite, the lop-sided but perfectly sea-worthy 'lakatoi' sailing vessel.

New Guinea was taken from the Japanese only after the bloodiest fighting, and when hostilities had ceased, most of the occupying troops used their own stamps. Australian, New Zealand and United States issues are all to be found with New Guniea markings. Later, when a Civil Administration took over, Australian stamps were authorised, and will continue its use until supplanted by the forthcoming series. (Information from a bulletin from the Australian High Commissioner in India.)

Burma Change

Burma has issued a two anna stamp in green. Design is the same as the previous yellow stamp of the normal definitive series. With the reported change over to decimal currency, the green variety should be a fairly good thing since a decimal series (probably overprints) is likely to be on the way.

ARREARS OF RENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Khanchand Gopaldas Criticises Bill

POONA, July 19 (PTI).

A suggestion that Government should appoint a committee to decide the question of arrears of rent of displaced persons in the State was today made by Dr. Amul Desai (Socialist) in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

He was speaking on a bill to provide for the control and regulation of occupation of premises provided for displaced persons.

Government, he said, should not hasten with this measure but should await the recommendations of such a committee particularly with regard to concessions that may be allowed to "these unfortunate persons".

Mr. Khanchand Gopaldas described the bill as "uncalled for, coercive and drastic". In a spirited defence of the displaced persons, Mr. Gopaldas cited numerous examples of the utter misery and the inhuman conditions of the refugees in the various colonies. The Kalyan Camp, he said, was once known as a "black pool" but today it was totally a "black hole". Thirty-eight families, he said, were huddled together in one hall and were living in a condition that would be a matter of shame to any Government of a welfare state. Government has been proclaiming from house-tops that they have spent large sums of money in rehabilitating the refugees. But the bill clearly proves that what the Government had spent in rehabilitating these persons was merely an investment. If the persons could afford to pay the rents, he asked, would it be ever to their liking to live like animals in these camps and townships?

The bill empowers the Government to collect a sum of 40 lakhs as arrears of rent, accumulated during the last three years, in a period of one year. This would mean, Mr. Gopaldas pointed out that they will have to pay every month three months' rent besides the current month's rent to the Government. He appealed to Government to consider whether it would be possible for the displaced persons to pay four months' rent at a time.

Mr. Gopaldas secerely criticised Government's laxity in collecting rents from the refugees so far. Not a bill or a notice, he said, had been sent to any of the tenants during the last three years. Government he said was not even in a position to give the figures of the money spent by them on establishing colonies. Then, he asked on what basis have the Government fixed the percentage of rent?

BHARUCHA'S PLEA

Mr. Naushir Bharucha (Ind—Bombay) warned the Government that if they persisted with such a bill the displaced persons, surrounded by miseries from all sides, might become desperate and take the law in their own hands. As an experienced lawyer dealing with cases concerning arrears of rent, he had found that the best way was to come to an understanding with the parties concerned for an amicable settlement. The bill in its preamble, he said points out that ordinary procedure of filing suits in civil courts causes delay and is not likely to be helpful in speedy recovery of arrears of rent. It was indeed a sad commentary on civil courts and the Government had come to its realisation only when they were the aggrieved party.

Mr. Bharucha was surprised that the Government of a Welfare State should bring before the house a bill, the primary object of which was to "displace displaced persons".

The debate on the bill had not concluded when the house adjourned till Monday.

POINT OF ORDER OVERRULED

Earlier the Speaker, D. K. Kunte, overruled a point of order raised by Mr Naushir Bharucha yesterday. Mr. Bharucha had said that the bill was ultra vires" as it offended against Article 14 of the Constitution, which states that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India". The Speaker pointed out that the principle of equality did not mean that every law must have universal application for all persons who are not by nature, attainment or circumstances in the same position, and the varying needs of different classes of persons often require separate treatment. The point was covered by Article 15(1) of the Constitution where it clearly states that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

The Speaker also pointed out that the Union Government had passed a similar legislation—Government premises (Eviction) Act, 1950—and that the Bombay Legislation has on its statute book the Bombay Refugees Act, 1948.

ELECTION OF SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT

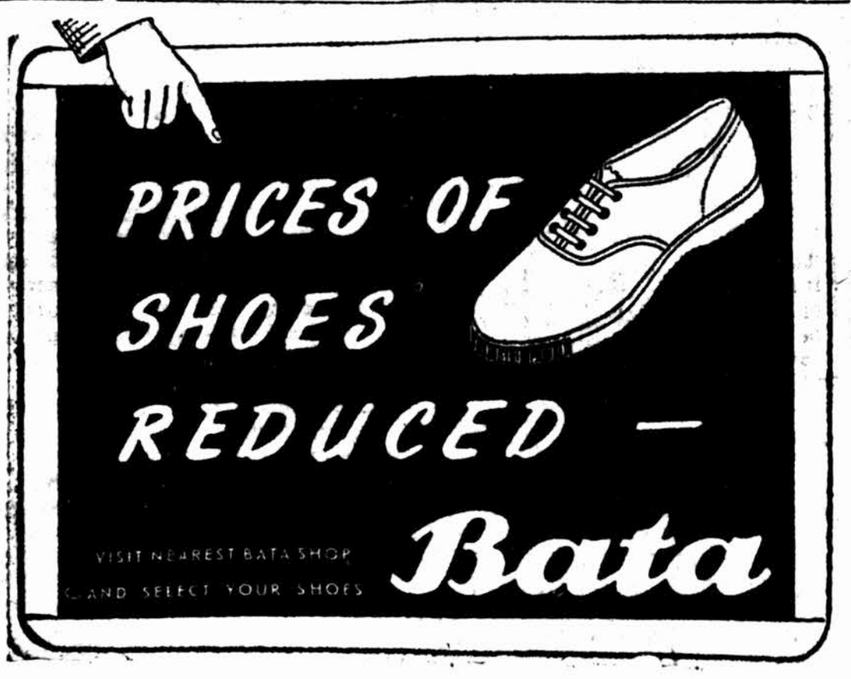
PUSAN, July 19 (UPA): A nationwide popular election will be held on August 5, to choose Korea's president and vice president, it was announced today.

The only candidate to speak so far is the 77-year old incumbent Syngman Rhee, but opposition parties are expected to put up one or two candidates also.

Roughly 9,000,000 Koreans will go to the polls.

Finance Commission

HYDERABAD, July 19 (PTI): The Finance Commission concluded their discussion in Hyderabad today. The Chief Minister and the members of the State Cabinet had a general discussion with the Commission lasting over an hour. The Commission is expected to reassemble at Rajkot on July 31 for discussions with the Saurashtra Government.



ConsolidatedFund Of Bombay State

BILL TO AUTHORISE PAYMENT OF SUMS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bombay to the service of the year ending March 31, 1953 has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of July 18.

Article 204(1) of the Constitution of India requires that as soon as may be after the budget grants have been made by the Assembly, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of all moneys required to meet (a) the grants so made by the Assembly; and (b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before the Legislature.

The Bill accordingly specifies the amounts required to meet the grants made by the Assembly and the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of this State for the year 1952-53. Such amounts are shown below:

	Rs.
(a) Revenue Expenditure	64,11,48,300
(b) Capital Expenditure excluding expenditure on Schemes of State Trading	9,48,37,100
(c) Expenditure on Schemes of State Trading	2,13,64,10,400
(d) Debt Section	5,73,79,000
Total	2,92,97,74,800

Bills Carefully Planned And Passed

(Continued from page 3 col. 3)

been introduced. The issue is particularly applicable to Delhi's transport services and electrical undertaking.

Shareholders, if in doubt whether to accord confidence or not, generally appoint a committee to investigate and advise them at regular intervals. So long as the Legislature is unable and unaided to decide whether the management of a nationalised industry deserves its confidence, a periodical enquiry may be a substantial help to it and to the management itself.

In theory, such a procedure is an excellent one. It has its shortcomings in practice. The case of the Hirakud Project should illustrate the point. The Government, early this year, had appointed two committees, one technical and the other semi-financial. Instead of investigating whether the original assumptions were correct, the Technical Committee reported that on the basis of original data and assumptions, the Project was a sound one.

The fate of the second committee is still uncertain. The committee was dissolved without making its report. According to lobbies, there are fundamental differences between its two members. One of its members, since then, has gone on long leave.

No Control

There is yet one more issue. The Government is responsible to Parliament for every pie it raises from the public. On the one side, the Government has created statutory bodies or private limited companies to which it has entrusted huge sums of public money. On the other side, the Government has created either by a statute or a resolution a number of commodity committees, activities of which are financed from public funds. Parliament has hardly any control over either of them.

There has been a strong demand that Parliament should investigate the business of both sets of bodies. To quote a well-known authority, "the problem is how to control the strategy of nationalised industries and apply a periodical efficiency audit without going as far as that detailed interference which would cause a paralysing centralisation." Another committee of the House, on the model of Estimates Committee or Public Accounts Committee may be the answer.

BOMBAY STATE'S ROAD BUILDING SCHEDULE

Dr. Jivraj Mehta Defends Motor Tax Increase

POONA, July 19 (PTI).

DR. Jivraj Mehta, Bombay's Finance Minister, said today that the Congress Government had brought as many taxes as possible to the very first budget session of the Legislature so that a well-planned programme of development might be taken up and the welfare schemes might not suffer from paucity of funds during the constructional stages.

The Finance Minister, who was replying in the Bombay Legislative Council to a debate on the Government's Bill to increase Motor Vehicle Taxes, expressed the hope that by next elections the new tax measures would reward the sacrifices of the people and that opposition members would appreciate Government's efforts at ameliorating the lot of the common man.

Dr. Mehta referred to a criticism by Mr. M. V. Donde (Socialist) and said that the B.E.S.T. Undertaking in Bombay has shown a surplus budget after taking into consideration the full implications of the power cut in the Bombay-Poona region. Mr. Donde said that the Undertaking was put to heavy losses owing to the power shortage. Dr. Mehta conceded that the B.E.S.T. was obliged to pay Rupees 25 lakhs annually to the Bombay Municipal Corporation rising upto Rs. 40 lakhs, but the Undertaking was also running its tramways and electricity supply services and substantially made up the losses in tramway services by the returns from the electricity supply.

ROAD-BUILDING

Dr. Mehta said Government welcomed co-operation of local bodies and "Gram Panchayats" wherever it was forthcoming and as much decentralisation as was possible in the road-building activities would be effected.

The Finance Minister strongly refuted Opposition criticism that the Government had drawn up only "paper plans".

Quoting figures, the Finance Minister pointed out that the Government had earmarked Rs. 97,800,000 for road-building activities of which Rs. 17,600,000 had already been spent, while another 23,200,000 will have been spent by the end of the current financial year.

Earlier Mr. P. M. Chinai supporting the Bill suggested that Government should issue "Road Bonds" for road-building activities just as "War Bonds" were issued in wartime.

"DANGER POINT"

Mr. S. R. Bhat (Socialist) opposing the Bill warned the Government that the "danger limit" of indirect taxation had been reached. He said that in tax burden in the country direct taxation had risen to 63 per cent. Transformation of the Police State into a Welfare State was the crux of the development programme and it would be "hazardous" to resort to taxation for capital expenditure, he added.

Dr. G. S. Khair, said that indirect taxation left too many loop holes and the middle-man benefited the most in the process. He pointed out that the middle-man paid only a part of the tax to the Government collected from the people.

Mr. V. S. Dongre said that he was amazed to see Socialist members opposing the Bill. Socialists in one breath proclaim themselves for the cause of the masses and times out of number they oppose measures to ameliorate their plight. The Socialists are "digging their grave" he declared.

Mr. M. H. Godbole, Mr. P. K. Bhat, Mr. J. P. Patwari and J. R. Tawade also participated in the debate.

C. P. ASSOCIATION

The Council also passed the Chief Minister's motion recommending to the Chairman to take steps to form a branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in the Bombay Legislature in conformity with its aims and objects.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar (Socialist) welcomed the move but wanted the scope of the Association to extend to other Democratic Parliaments outside the Commonwealth.

45 SURVIVORS RESCUED

4 Missing In Freighter Fire

NEW YORK, July 19 (UPA): The passenger liner 'Gripsholm' picked up 45 survivors of the freighter 'Black Gull' which was ablaze 65 miles off the Long Island coast.

The Coast Guard said the liner, outward bound for Goteborg, Sweden, had reported picking up the survivors of the flaming ship shortly after 07-00 GMT. They said the 'Gripsholm' would transfer the survivors to the Coast Guard cutter 'MacKinac' which was speeding to the scene.

The Black Gull, operated by the Black Diamond Line, was believed to have had her decks loaded with 500 tons of inflammable napthalene when the fire broke out.

The Coast Guard said four, and possibly six, persons were missing. They were last seen jumping from the deck of the burning Gull. Search for the missing passengers or seamen was hampered by darkness.

INDIAN EXAMS. TO REPLACE CAMBRIDGE

NEW DELHI, July 19: A resolution that steps should be taken for the gradual replacement of the examination conducted by the Cambridge Syndicate by an Indian Examination or examinations which will retain its merits but will be more suited to Indian conditions and needs was passed by a conference of representatives of Part A, B and C States which met today in New Delhi, under the Chairmanship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Government of India.

The Conference authorised the Chairman, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, to appoint a committee to consider the matter in detail and suggest practical measures which will be placed before the proposed Secondary Education Commission for their consideration.

6 Months For Jumping Jail

KARAD, July 19 (H.S.): Sitaram Vishnu Savant, one of the accused in the Gidde Brothers Murder Case, who had escaped from the Karad sub-jail and later on was rearrested, was convicted and sentenced to six months' R.I. by the Resident Magistrate of Karad for jumping the jail under Sec. 224 of the I.P.C. Savant was an undertrial prisoner in the Karad Sub-jail.

Exempt Monthlies From Sales Tax

POONA, July 19, (UPI): A plea that the monthlies and fortnightlies be exempted from the sales tax, they being newspapers as per various legal enactments, has been made by Mr. A. R. Bhatt, M.L.C., president of the Indian Language Newspapers Association in a communication addressed to Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Finance Minister, Bombay.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

A madhya Pradesh M.L.A. suggests that monkey-catching should be made a nationalised industry.

It will prove a public futility.

* * *

Rajaji says that he disposes of a hundred files a day.

A century a day keeps the doctor away.

* * *

According to him, every file has a history behind it.

That is why Secretariat pigeonholes continue to make and unmake history.

* * *

The New Zealand Government has made an offer to the All-India Women's Conference to train hundred Indian women as midwives in its hospitals. In appreciation of this gesture, the A.I.W.C. has decided to send a baby elephant as a gift.

Methought that elephant embassies were the special prerogative of Pandit Nehru. Now Eve also has butted in.

* * *

According to news from Puri the famous car of Lord Jagannath has been attached by the authorities for the realisation of arrears of tax in respect of Lord Jagannath's lands.

One would not have thought that tax evasion and default would reach the deity level.

* * *

Speaking of the success of the Indian Cultural Mission to China, Sardar Panikkar said that Indian dances were very much appreciated throughout the length and breadth of China.

From the outpourings and vapourings of these delegates one does not know whether they speak their own voice or indulge in echoes. It is difficult to distinguish their 'Tillana" from "Tarana".

* * *

According to a Chinese press release, 16,000,000 flies and 5,00,000 mice were killed during the cleanliness campaign now on in Peking.

This is perhaps supplementary to the anti-Three and anti-Five drives now closed. To have a complete picture, one would like to have the casualty figures of bugs in the campaign.

* * *

Mr. C. C. Biswas revealed in the House of the People that the cost of indelible ink used in the last general elections would amount to nearly Rs. 2 lakhs.

This was a costly stain. We never bargained tattooing for franchise.

* * *

Many well wishers of the Congress in Madras appeal to Rajaji to have a composite cabinet.

How is that possible when the Opposition is a multi-purpose project at cross purposes?

* * *

Comrade Ananthan Nambiar speaking on Anti-Corruption Bill in Parliament wanted a distinction to be made among the bribe-givers. Blackmarketers and other big sharks who bribed officials for profiteering should be punished, and not the ordinary people who are forced to give bribes to get some small advantage.

Even among bribe-givers, the Communists want to create a bourgeoise and a proletariat class. These apostles of classless society sometimes do not know when they are talking.

* * *

Defending Prohibition in the Madras Assembly, Rajaji said that because there was Prohibition people had exercised their judgment in the recent elections. If there was no Prohibition, the results of the elections might have been different.

This is "dry" eloquence over a wet blanket. It does not explain why "dry" Madras voted against the Congress and why "dry" Bombay backed the Congress "en bloc".

* * *

According to a message from Athens, 3,000-year-old tombs discovered at Mycenae, ancient city in the Peleponneses, and home of the principal characters of Xomer's "Iliad", may prove that Homer's classic writings were more fact than fiction.

The world has seen enough of Helens and Agamemmons; but one would like to see the original Trojan Horse, which is the inspiration of modern quislings and fifth columnists.

* * *

Mr. Ismail Kamal Bey, Egyptian Ambassador to India, described Prime Minister Nehru as "Malik Asia" (King of Asia).

However, it was only recently that Pandit Nehru exclaimed "Where is monarchy in India?"

STAR-gazing and sky-watching have been the pastime of poets and passion of philosophers. Kalidasa's "Meghdoot" and Tagore's mystical fantasies are full of cloud and star lore, which shows the ethereal heights which the human spirit can reach.

Scanning the skies is the hobby of idlers too, who in their abounding leisure peer at heavenly bodies and chase the horizon. The flying meteors or the shooting stars that quit the scene or compulsorily migrate under some divine dispensation are the discovery of planetarians, who probe the sky to unravel the mystery of the starry heavens. The flying saucer is a by-product of this star-gazing, though many term it as a figment of imagination. Sky-watching has an educative value, as it shows the man the tiny speck he is in the vast expanse of the universe. It gives him an insight into cosmography and promotes humility within him. In another sense, it makes him proud of the rich heritage which he is heir to, in which he lives, moves and has his being. Himself an individual soul, he is the chip of the universal soul. It is because of this that he is considered as God's own image. Though cribbed, cabined and confined with natural limitations and artificial controls, he realises his D-Day when he discovers his link and merges himself with the universal soul. This is what is called Yoga or synthesis between the individual soul and the universal soul. Thus from a mere star-gazer, he becomes a profound seer. This is the journey's End.

* * *

Though sky-gazing is a free right, the long arm of the law intervenes here too. Every government enjoys a three-mile limit in the control of the seas; but there seems to be no delimitation of frontiers in the skyways. Recently a number of sky-watchers and cloud-gazers were arrested in Calcutta on the charge of gambling in rains. Perhaps they laid handsome bets on the advent or otherwise of monsoon. Every Food Minister, either at the Centre or in the States, will tell you that his policy or the future of controls is a gamble on the monsoon. Even Rajaji was able to enlarge the minority of his following into a comfortable majority and successfully spike the big guns of the U.D.F., because he successfully gambled on the rains and drew torrential showers Probably, gambling on rains seems to be a state monopoly and does not admit of private practitioners. Thus monsoon, despite the tall claims of Santa Cruz whether prophets, is a gamble and is a gamblers' gamble at that.

* * *

If sky-watching has its tears in India, it has become a patriotic job in the United States. According to a Washington message, more than 150,000 volunteer sky-watchers were at their posts of duty at 6,000 stations in the 27 States across the northern rim of America. The Air Force spokesman said that there was need for more volunteers to keep watch and vigil over the skies against long-range aerial attacks from the Arctic wastes The Army disclosed that it had moved anti-aircraft batteries into positions of readiness around strategic targets in the Arctic. To those who are pre-occupied with the ups and downs of fortunes at Pan Mun Jon, the mass bombing of Yalu plants and the swing and sway of European opinion to the new NATO chief. General Ridgway, this sudden shift of gravity to the Arctic will be a puzzle. While the United Nations and the NATO are trying to 'contain Communism in the Pacific and the Atlantic', the shadow of Stalin seems to haunt the North Pole and the Roof of the World He is here, there, somewhere and everywhere. From Cold War and Hot War we are progressing towards an Icy War. With the global strategy of the giants, and "total" war preparations, only a miracle can save the world from the zero hour.

* * *

In the normal course, we would have taken the Washington alarum as a test rehearsal, but for President Truman's appeal during the week-end to all Americans to join the Volunteer Corps of "Plane-Spotters" to watch the Arctic coast and frontiers against Soviet air raid. The East-West conflict continues in a state of perpetual deadlock and the dramatic flare-up on the Arctic front is the portent of a North-South conflict threatening to develop into an icy war. To understand the latest development, we should recall the first lesson in geography that the earth is round. America can be reached not only through the Atlantic and the Pacific, but also through the Arctic in short circuit. American military strategists who realised the vulnerability of North American north coast have been developing the Arctic arm of defence and have given training to the armed forces to fight under Arctic conditions. These Arctic military exercises have been going on for a long time under the "snow curtain" in Alaska. The northern point of Alaska is separated from the northern point of Asia by the Bering Strait, and once you cross it, you set foot in Siberia of the U.S.S.R. The Arctic Ocean is dotted with a number of islands on either side of the North Pole. The new icy front extends across the northern rim of the Western Hemisphere. from Mould Bay and Ellismere Island in Canada to the Danish Island of Greenland. These bleak territories on either side of the Arctic which are nearly 500 miles from the North Pole, may become the arbiter of destiny in any ensuing Power conflict.

* * *

Defying the world's worst weather, the United States is constructing vital new outposts in the glacial Greenland. Bill Davidson, the first journalist to visit this "Non man's Land", describes in the "Collier's" the lay of the land and the forbidding climate of the icy wastes. The temperature there varies to a numbing 60 or 70 degrees below zero and man-killing heavy winds sweep from the Arctic at 150 miles per hour, blowing snow and ice particles that can lacerate human skin. Not even Eskimos live in the northern parts of this icy wilderness In order to survive the Arctic ordeal, Bill Davidson had to wear multi-layer fur-lined clothing, four pairs of gloves at a time, heavy felt boots and piles of caribou skins Danish Polar experts, American Air Force pioneers and U.S. Weather Bureau Arctic specialists have-completed what is called the Nord Project in Greenland, with an air strip, weather station and defence installations near the Pole as a bulwark against Soviet attacks from the other side of the Arctic. In a war, the east Arctic is destined to become one of the crossroads of the world. The Soviet have long foreseen this factor and have fortified and stabilised their hold on Franz Josef Land, a group of Arctic islands just an hour's jet flight from Greenland. The importance of the Nord base to America is obvious. It is an invaluable spotting post for any hostile plane that may come over the Roof of the World.

* * *

This land of 24-hour-a-day darkness and 24-hour-a day sunlight has sprung on the map because of the rivalry of the Blocs and the saga of the Nord is a classic example of man battling against nature amidst numbing desolation. The main difficulty is that this area is completely inaccessible except by air, and flying is extremely dangerous. The Arctic wind blows at great speed whipping up the surface snow into a kind of cloud formation which makes visibility poor. Then there is the danger of "Arctic Illusion", which makes an object look near, but which is really miles away. The icy cold affects the brain and develops hallucinations There is also the danger of falling asleep and being frozen to death. This is the catastrophe that is said to have befallen Mallory and Irvine, the two Himalayan climbers in a previous expedition. They are reported to have reached the Everest and have fallen asleep never to rise up again.

* * *

Greenland, the abode of the Nord, has passed through amazing periods in history. In the second World War when Denmark was overrun by the Nazis in 1940, Washington entered into a treaty with the Danish Ambassador to defend it and bombed out the Germans. As part of the Roosevelt-Churchill plan to ferry bombers across the Atlantic America built several air fields in Greenland Moreover, Greenland weather stations by long-range forecasting of weather conditions enabled the success of the D-Day landing in Normandy. After the Atlantic Pact, and Pacific Pact, Arctic Pact is in the offing with America, Canada and Denmark as partners. Stalin keeps the world guessing about his next move or non-move. The United States has become a nation of sky-watchers overnight. Russia also is scanning the skies for hostile planes from the Nord and beyond. Sky-watchers of the world unite!

* * *

According to a Delhi message a new series of postage stamps bearing the portraits of renowned Indian poets will be brought out by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The series will consist of stamps of different denominations carrying the pictures of Kabir, Tulsidas, Meera, Surdas, Ghalib and Tagore.

These stamps will be printed by the photogravure process. Poets have come into their own after the advent of freedom, and State Governments like Madras have honoured Tamil, and Telugu poets. The Posts and Telegraphs Department is to be congratulated for the idea of commemorating the glory of our classic poets and bringing them back to the common man in stamps. But the choice of personnel is by no means exhaustive. Probably the department is not aware that Tamilnad had a galaxy of poets, whose flame of genius reached beyond the borders. Avvaiyar is the first Tamil poetess whose words of wisdom are imbibed by children in the elementary classes. The Tamil Sangham at Maddura of the halcyon days was a literary academy of world repute, more ancient than the University of Nalanda or Taxila. Kambhan of Ramayana fame, Thiruvalluvar, author of "Thirukkural" the first secular poet whose couplets have been translated in many foreign languages, and Bharati, the bard of Indian freedom, are poetic giants whose achievements cannot be ignored. No country can afford to neglect the memory of these great poets. Mahatma Gandhi once remarked that he was specially learning the Tamil language to enjoy the beauty of Bharati's poetic ambrosia. The omission of these poets from the proposed stamp scheme will come in handy to the separatists of the Dravida Kazhagam persuasion for propaganda against Government.

A few months back when the President of the Republic chose to honour Indian musicians, he selected two Hindustani musicians and two Karnataki artistes as representatives of the two schools of music and presented them with shawls. One does not understand why the Postal Department cannot follow the worthy example set by the President himself. These missing figures will have to be included in the country's philately even as a belated gesture.

Down With Fences

WE meet on the common platform of manhood and forget the dividing bars of race, colour, party politics, and sectional religion. We associate as men and we believe that man has a very definite purpose to carry out in society and in the world.

Instead of looking suspiciously over our neighbour's fences, we want to break down those fences and find in every race, and every people, something in common with ourselves — something that will draw us closer together, and help us to realize the fundamental brotherhood of all mankind. We want to try to banish fear, suspicion, and jealousy from the world, and endeavour to live together as good neighbours.—

A. W. AVERILL.

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Indian Dancer To Tour France

COLOMBO, July 19 (PTI): Mr. Sukhendu Dutta, 31-year-old Bengali dancer is expected to sail oy the "Orontes" on July 19 for Europe to join the well-known French danseuse Nyota Inyoka.

Inyoka who has specialised in Indian dancing, has invited Dutta to accompany her troupe on a six month dance tour of France and Italy, it is learnt here.

The troupe will take part in the International Dance Festival at Venice on August 23.

Dutta came to Ceylon about five years ago and has trained many Ceylonese in Indian dancing.

60 CONGRESS M.Ps. TO TOUR COUNTRY

NEW DELHI, July 19: Sixty members of the Congress Parliamentary Party are expected to go round the country during the next Parliamentary recess to promote 'greater contact with constituencies.'

A proposal to this effect made by the Secretary-General of the Party, Mr. Hare Krushna Mahtab, is understood to have approved by the leader, Mr. Nehru.

Protest Against Increased Sales Tax

HYDERABAD, July 19 (PTI): Business came to a standstill in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities today as a result of a one-day token strike called by the Protest Committee of Trade and Business Associations of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

This was in protest against the State Government doubling the present multi-point two pies per rupee Sales Tax and deleting certain articles from the list of goods exempted from this tax.

Dock Workers' Plea For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay Stevedore Association and the Bombay Dock Workers' Union to-day mutually agreed to request the Government of India to refer a dispute in respect of booking time and payment thereof to an industrial tribunal for adjudication within a period of three months.

Ceylon is to carry out a survey of rural under-employment, the first ever-under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation.

Extending Probation To Adult Criminals

U. N. EXPERT ADDRESSES CITY CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE question of extending the use of probation service to adult criminal courts was discussed at a conference convened by the Government of Bombay at the Secretariat, Bombay, today.

Mr. Justice R. S. Bavdekar presided.

Dr. Edward Galway, United Nations Expert in Criminology, addressing the conference said that probation was a more realistic and effective way of rehabilitating the great majority of adult offenders than imprisonment. Age was not necessarily a bar in the selection of individuals for probation, he added.

Stressing the point that probation including supervision was the most dynamic alternative to confinement in jails or institutional life, Dr. Galway averred that probation should not be used as a substitute for admonition.

Dr. Galway who at length dwelt on the various aspects of adult probation, including the question of selection of cases for probation and qualifications of probation officers, said that recently many countries had recognised the need for adult probation and were seeking technical assistance from the United Nations on the problem.

The conference expressed the view that the services of probation officers should be used on a larger scale for supervisory work than at present. The questions of expanding the machinery of probation service by appointment of honorary probation officers and the training of probation officers were also discussed. The difficulties in extending the probation service to adult criminal courts and the ways and means of removing them were also considered.

The conference was attended among others by Shri D. S. Joshi, Secretary, Home Department, Shri K. J. Khambata, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Shri G. N. Harshe, Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Chief Officers of District Probation and After-care Associations of Poona, Dharwar and Bombay.

JUVENILE COURTS

At another conference held at the Secretariat to discuss the ways and means of simplifying the Juvenile Court procedure so that juvenile offenders are not unnecessarily remanded for a longer period, Dr. Galway pleaded that the procedure should be much simplified and should tend to be less legalistic.

This conference was presided over by Mr. K. J. Khambata, and was attended, among others, by Kumari A. Kulkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Juvenile Court, Bombay, and Mr. D. G. Ghugale, Presiding Officer, Juvenile Court, Poona.

U. S. Envoy Meets Egyptian Premier

ALEXANDERIA, July 19: The United States Ambassador Mr. Jefferson Caffer today conferred with Egyptian Premier, Hussein Sirry Pasha, for about fifteen minutes. Mr. Caffer told reporters he had handed Sirry Pasha a record of recent important talks between him and Egyptian Premier on the Egyptian case and the Sudanese question.

For Haj Pilgrims

CAIRO, July 19: An epidemic of bubonic plague in Saudi Arabia may curtail the flow of Muslim pilgrims to Mecca this season, according to reports received here today.

Saudi Arabian sources here stated that though a few cases of plague had been reported, they were limited to El Asir area in the southern part of the country, far away from the pilgrim centres.

Turkey cancelled all exit visas for intending pilgrims to Mecca.

Asoka Mehta's Poser For Morarji Desai

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of India, in a statement to the press expressed surprise and distress' at the Chief Minister's statement in the Bombay Legislative Council that the Socialist Party was incapable of constructive co-operation with the Government as it was out to seize power and had been preaching with the intention of overthrowing the Government.

The Socialist leader wanted to know from Mr. Morarji Desai 'as to when, on what issues and in what manner he sought the constructive co-operation of the Socialist Party'.

'Seizure of power in political science has generally meant rejection of peaceful methods and of democratic processes. Can Mr. Morarji Desai cite any instance to prove that the Socialist Party merits such a charge? Have the Socialists ever preached for the 'overthrow' (again the overtones of violence) of the Government? We have worked, and shall continue to work, for the democratic dismissal of the Congress Government,' Mr. Asoka Mehta added.

Propaganda For People's Conference

Mr. Asoka Mehta has issued the following statement to the press:

"We are happy to note the abandoning of the surcharges on land revenue by the Government of Bombay. The Committee congratulates the Government on its responsiveness to the wishes of the people.

"It, however, is a matter of deep regret that the Government persists with the other tax proposals. If the sur-charge on land revenue recommended as a mere price of a cup of tea a month, has been withdrawn because of its irksomeness, it is difficult to understand why proposals that are likely to be far more burdensome are persisted with.

"The Government spokesmen have admitted that the multi-point sales tax is likely to yield much more than the revenues anticipated in the Budget estimates. After that admission, to persist with the tax is to show indifference to the plight of the citizens.

"The multi-point sales tax aggrevates the disadvantages of the sales tax and threatens not only to increase costs and prices, but drive out of business the already harassed small traders.

"The total disregard shown by the Government to the well-reasoned pleas of the motor transport operators against unconsionable rise in taxation is to be deeply deplored.

"The sole way out available is for all sections of the people, affected by the irksome and unwise tax proposals, to come together to determine a common course of action. The People's Conference, scheduled to meet on 27th instant provides a forum for representatives of all associations, of traders, professional persons, industrial workers, shop-assistants, tenants, women and cooperatives, to meet and deliberate and build up a broad-based, massive public opinion. The Conference being completely free of political influence and party considerations deserves the cooperation of all persons and associations who desire a fundamental revision of the new tax burdens.

"We are anxious to emphsize the need of various sections, affected by the tax proposals, working, not just separately, but jointly so that united pressure may be exerted. The People's Conference alone can make such united efforts possible.

Depression In Bay Of Bengal

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 19 (PTI): The following is the All-India weather summary for Saturday, July 19, 1952:—

A depression is forming at the head of the Bay of Bengal. The monsoon has been vigorous in the north Konkan and markedly active in Saurashtra, south Rajasthan and adjoining parts of Madhya Bharat.

Rainfall has been widespread in the Kumaon Hills, east Rajasthan, Saurashtra, the Konkan and Malabar-South Kanara, and fairly widespread in Orissa and Deccan (Desh). Rain or thundershowers have occurred locally in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, the hills of the Punjab (I) west Rajasthan, the central parts of the country and Gujarat and at a few stations in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, west of Uttar Pradesh, west Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. Locally heavy rain has been reported from Madhya Bharat and the Konkan, with a few heavy falls in Orissa, west Rajasthan and Saurashtra.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, south Rajasthan, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, the Konkan, and Malabar-South Kanara and fairly widespread in the central parts of the country and Deccan (Desh). Rain or thundershowers will occur at some stations in Assam, Bihar, Simla-Kumaon Hills, north Rajasthan, west Hyderabad, and Travancore-Cochin and at a few stations in the west of Uttar Pradesh, east Hyderabad, coastal Andhradesa, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad and Mysore.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING. Heavy rain is likely to occur locally in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur in and around south Rajasthan, in Saurashtra and along the Konkan within the next 48 hours.

The following is the forecast issued by the Office at Santa Cruz (Bombay), valid till the Monday morning: Rainfall will occur at most places in the Konkanpatti, Saurashtra and Kutch with heavy rain at a few places. Rainfall is likely at many places in Gujarat and at some places in Khandesh, Mawal, Desh and Bombay Karnatak and at a few places in Hyderabad.

OUTLOOK FOR THE SUBSEQUENT TWO DAYS: Decrease of rain in Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat.

Observations recorded at 08-30 hours (IST) on July 19:—

Ahmedabad	95	77	0	4.8	—6.2
BOMBAY	79	75	2.8	44.7	+8.3
Calcutta	92	81	T	19.4	—0.3
Madras	87	78	0	2.2	—1.8
Mahableshwar	65	62	9.0	58.9	—39.3
Nagpur	89	76	0	7.8	—10.4
New Delhi	96	81	0	2.3	—5.7
Poona	79	71	0.4	9.5	+1.1
Sholapur	87	69	0	8.9	+1.8
Surat	83	77	0.5	15.3	—4.2

QUAKE ROCKS ANCONA

ANCONA, (Italy) July 19 (PTI Reuter): A medium strong earth tremor with its epicentre 6,250 miles south-east of Italy, shook this Adriatic port city for two seconds yesterday. No casualties or damage were reported.

Karwar Gets 8.28 Inches

KARWAR, July 19 (PTI): Karwar received about 8.28 inches in the last four days. The total rain from June 1 is 57.16 inches.

Agriculturists who were getting anxious following an almost unbroken 'dry' spell for over a week, were happy.

Baroda Gets Rain

BARODA, July 19 (PTI): Baroda city recorded 34 cents of rain during the 24 hours ending 5-30 p.m today, bringing the total for the season to 6.51 inches.

Western India's Loan To Municipality

SATARA, July 19 (H.S.): The Western India Life Insurance Company has decided to grant a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Satara City Municipality for the implementation of the proposed water supply scheme of the Municipality.

Cinema House Collapses

4 CHILDREN KILLED; WOMAN INJURED

BHUSAVAL, July 18, (H.S.): Four teen-aged boys were killed and a middle-aged woman was seriously injured here yesterday when the front portion of the local 'Prabhat Takies" suddenly collapsed at 3 p. m.

The bodies of the children were immediately extricated from the debris. A woman who also was buried under the debris, was taken out in an unconscious state and removed to the hospital where she is reported to be progressing well.

AIWC Deputation To Nehru

NEW DELHI, July 19 (PTI). A Deputation of four members of the all India Women's Conference met Prime Minister Nehru yesterday and urged upon him that India should seek re-election on the United Nations Commission on the status of women.

The Prime Minister was reported to have said that he would look into the matter.

2 Climbers Killed By Avalanche

COURMAYEUR, Italian Alps, July 19 (PTI-Reuter): Miss Joselyn Penelope Moore, 25-year-old British climber, and John Buchan Churchill, 30-year-old American, were killed by an avalanche of rock on Mont Blanc.

Miss Moore's body was found in a permanent bivouac by Swiss guide Julian Lenner. He said he believed Churchill plunged to his death when the crest of the 13,200-foot pic eccles rumbled.

Plea For Enquiry Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Nanik Motwane, General Secretary of the Sindhi Seva Samiti, a refugee organisation of Bombay in a telegram to the Chief Minister and the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly urged the appointment of a committee to inquire into the economic condition of displaced persons living in various refugee camps in the state.

The telegram also urged the postponement of the bill for the speedy recovery of rents from displaced persons, now before the legislature, until a report was submitted by such a committee.

Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar

POONA, July 19: Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works, will leave for Satara on July 20 and return to Poona the following day.

Rice From China

BOMBAY, Saturday: S.s. 'Vlassopulor', carrying 9,000 tons of rice from China, arrived in Bombay today.

Universal Road Signs And Signals

UNITED NATIONS, July 19 (PTI-Reuter): An Expert Committee approved a draft convention to standardise road signs and signals throughout the world.

Mr. B. D. Deshmukh

POONA, July 19: Mr. B. D. Deshmukh, Deputy Minister for Local Self-Government and Co-operation, will leave for Narayangaon tomorrow and return to Poona in the evening.

Stop Press

DEMILITARISATION OF KASHMIR

KARACHI, July 19, (PTI): The Pakistan Government have received Dr. Graham's Military Adviser's report on the process of demilitarisation in Kashmir.

The report was expected to be discussed at the Pakistan Cabinet meeting here this evening.

The report is stated to be the result of General Dever's discussions in New York with Indian and Pakistan military representatives.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Vad 14 2008
Muslim: Savval 27 1371
Parsi: Behman 22 1321
Sunrise 6-11 a.m.,
Sunset 7-19 p.m.
Hightide 11-46, 23-21
Lowtide 04-37, 17-54

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

BHAU—Jamnadas Narotamdas Bhau (76) of Messrs. Narotamdas Bhau Jewellers, expired last night at 10-30 p.m. Funeral will start from his residence at Bhasker Mansion, Lamington Road, today at 8 a.m.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Workers' meeting at Parel High School, Hospital Avenue, 4 p.m.

PROF. KARVE'S 70TH BIRTHDAY: Celebration at Blavatsky Lodge, 5-30 p.m. Mr. S. K. Patil will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Mr. Ram Maruty will speak on 'Upanishat' at Arya Samaj premises, 9-30 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on 'Dynamic Power of Thought' at Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Evolution Theory of Thaithariya Upanishad", Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

Facilities For Small Trusts

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay desires to remove the misapprehension entertained in some quarters that the Bombay Public Trusts Act applies only to the Hindus. The provisions of the Act are applicable to public trusts irrespective of their religious or sectarian denominations. All public trusts created or existing for the benefit of any community or any section or sections of such a community are governmented by the provisions of the Act.

The Act provides that the accounts of the trusts may be audited by a person who is a chartered accountant or by some person who may be authorised in this behalf by the State Government. The question of having the accounts of public trusts having a low income audited through cheap and easily available agencies is under the consideration of Government.

The Act require small trusts having a gross annual income of less than Rs. 1,000 to furnish a full and true statement of the income and expenditure account in the prescribed form (vide Rules Nos. IX-A and IX-B) and the Deputy and or Assistant Charity Commissioner has to get the accounts audited by a person authorised to audit accounts.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES FOR ADJUDICATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the Caltex (India) Limited, Bombay, and the Utkur and Company, Kolhapur, and their respective worker have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. I. G. Thakore and the other to that of Mr. N. N. Majumdar.

The dispute in the Caltex (India) Limited is in respect of the workers' demand for bonus for the year 1951 and that in the Utkur and Company relates to the workers' demands regarding bonus, dearness allowance, pay scales and provident fund

Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai

POONA, July 19

Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai Minister for Law and Education, will leave for Bombay on July 20 and return to Poona on July 22. The Minister will again leave for Ahmednagar on July 26 and return to Poona the same evening.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 A Singh, Ranjanam compositions, 08-15 B V Jadhav, hindol, 11-45 Vatsala Nadkarni, gaud sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 S G Mohiyuddin, sitar, 13-40 Two suites, 17-30 B V Jadhav, shree, 18-10 S G Mohiyuddin, sitar, 18-30 Vatsala Nadkarni, multani, 19-00 A Seth, Snehrashmi compositions, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 B V Jadhav, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Vatsala Nadkarni, behag, 20-45 A Seth, G songs, 21-15 G V Chellamai, music, 21-45 Adlibitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Mozart.

VARIATIONS: 353m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-45 Rajani Joshi, abhang, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 B Srinivasta, "Hirni-ka shikar, H, 13-00 Rajani Joshi, abhang, 13-30 AIR artist, bhajan, 13-50 N M Daggar, madmad sarang, 17-30 For children, G, 18-00 Bhalchandra, R Badhe composition, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Rajani Joshi pad, 20-30 R S Bedi, Adeeb and film, U, 20-45 Bhalchandra, Anil and Girish compositions, 21-00 S Nath, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 L K Kunte, clarionet, 22-00 N M Daggar, malhar

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 Mirabai Badkar, asaveri, 09-00 For children, G 18-00 Vocal, 18-20 Sudha Divetia, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners, (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-45 Drushite (Ahm.), 19-00 Mirabai Badkar, banskinski, 19-15 Sudha Divetia, R Shahni's works, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-45 Swar vilas (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 Mirabai Badkar, mixed mand, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music, (Ahm.), 21-15 Sudha Divetia, geets, 21-30 Mirabai Badkar, miya malhar.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72m.—7.15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. Curtain Call, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 The Singing Americans 7-15 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Walzes of the World, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Calling all forces, 18-45 All-star bill, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 C Campion, 'taxi', 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety road show.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

PRIME MINISTER'S BROADCAST TO NATION

The Prime Minister will broadcast to the nation on Monday, July 21 at 11 a.m. from Delhi on the inauguration of the Orientation and Training Course for Community Project Officers from all over India at Nilokeri. The broadcast will be in Hindi.

All India Radio, Bombay will relay this programme which can be heard on 244, 353, 31.41 and 41.44 metres

BROADCAST BY SHRI C. C. BISWAS

On Sunday, July 20 at 8-30 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will relay from Delhi a talk in English by Shri C. C. Biswas, Minister for Law and Minority Affairs, Government of India. This will be followed by a translation in Hindi.

The programme can be heard on all Bombay wavelengths.

INTERVIEW WITH JAY SAUNDERS REDDING

On July 20 at 9-45 p.m., All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast an interview in English with Dr. Jay Saunders Redding, a well-known American author and teacher. The programme can be heard on Bombay A (244 and 41.44 metres).

"HIRNI KA SHIKAR"

On Sunday, July 20, at 12-15 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a musical feature in Hindi entitled "Hirni ka Shikar" written by Balgovind Srivastava. The music is by S. K. Pal, the well-known film director.

The programme can be heard on Bombay B (353 and 41.44 metres).

WEEKLY NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Indian Classical music by outstanding artists will be provided in a series of weekly National programmes to be inaugurated from Delhi on July 20. These programmes will be broadcast every Sunday from 9-45 to 11 p.m. and will be relayed by All India Radio, Bombay.

Pandit Ravi Shankar, the well-known sitar player will be the first artist in this programme on July 20.

This programme can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 61.98 metres).

GANDHIJINI AATMAKATHA PARIPAKVA SWAROOP

Shri Gauriprasad will broadcast a talk in Gujarati entitled "Gandhijini Aatmakatha Paripakva Swaroop" in the series "Gujarati Sahityaman Aatmakatha" from All India Radio, Bombay on July 21 at 8-30 p.m.

The programme can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

"ADEEB AUR FILM"

Shri Rajendra Singh Bedi will broadcast a talk in Urdu entitled "Adeeb Aur Film" from All India Radio, Bombay on July 20 at 9 p.m.

The programme can be heard on Bombay B (353 and 61.98 metres).

Obscene Literature Forfeited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has forfeited the April 1952 issue of the Masti, a Marathi monthly of Poona, and all other documents, containing copies, reprints, translations of or extract from the same issue, on the ground that it contains obscene matter.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta

POONA, July 19.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries, is leaving for Baroda today. He will return to Poona on July 22.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Transmission time of telegrams to Dhubri and Coochbehar is now normal.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Indian Institute's Silver Jubilee

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. R. A. Podar the Sheriff of Bombay, inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Indian Historical Research Institute at St. Xavier's College this evening said that the training of Indian students was the best form of work for Indian culture.

Referring to the Institute the Sheriff said: "We are greatly indebted to these seekers of truth who have worked to bring to light every aspect of Indian history and culture."

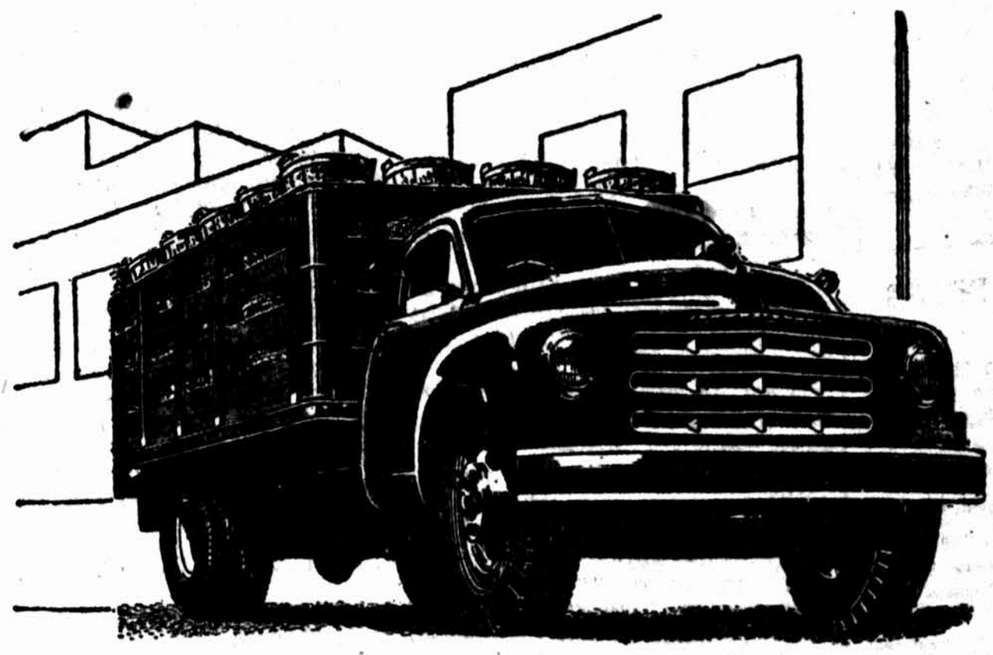
Prof. N. K. Bhagwat reporting on the activities of the Institute paid tribute to Rev. Fr. H. Heras, the founder of the Institute, and said that it was the first of its kind to be started in Bombay.

"The Institute propses to widen its activities in the field of Indological studies such as history, archaeology, anthropology, sociology, philosophy, languages, literatures and diverse aspects of Indian culture such as Hindu, Islamic, Budhist, Jain and Zoroastrian, in the near future," Prof. Bhagwat said.

INDO-AUSTRIA TRADE PACT

Trade negotiations between the Government of India and the Austrian Trade Delegation were concluded today and a Trade Agreement was initialled by Shri S. Dhoothalingam, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on behalf of the Government of India and Dr. Cal H. Bobleter the Leader of the Austrian Trade Delegation on behalf of the Austrian Federal Government. The Agreement will be formally signed when it has received the approval of the Austrian Federal Government. The Agreement, when signed, will be deemed to have come into force from July 1, 1952, and will remain so till the end of June, 1954, but the schedules will be subject to revision after the first year by mutual agreement between the two Governments. The Agreement envisages a much larger turnover in Indo-Austrian trade.

The Government of Austria have undertaken to promote the use of Indian shipping, and have noted that the Government of India would like the Austrian Government to encourage the use of Indian air lines.



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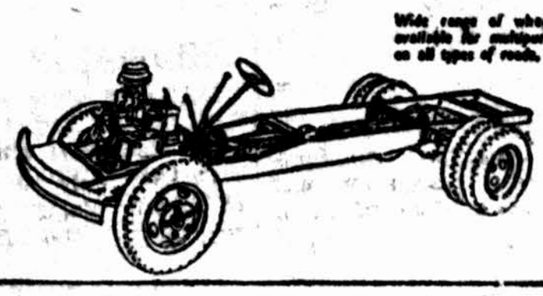

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Crusade Against Immoral Traffic

The Anti-Communal and Anti-Cor ruption Board of Delhi took out a procession last Wednesday to arouse public indignation against prostit ution. Photo shows: Procession with torches and placards demonstrating in Kath Bazaar, a red-light area.

GIRI PLAN FOR PEAK PRODUCTION

BI-PARTISANSHIP DEAL FOR LABOUR

No Wage Freeze

NEW DELHI, JULY 19 (PTI).

THE CENTRAL LABOUR MINISTER, MR. V. V. GIRI SAID HERE TODAY THAT HE WOULD NOT AGREE TO ANY FREEZING OF WAGES IN THE COUNTRY SO LONG AS THE GENERAL WAGE LEVEL DID NOT ATTAIN WHAT MAY BE TERMED A LIVING WAGE.

Mr. Giri, who was inaugurating the 19th session of the All India Organisation of Industrial Employers, at the same time, cautioned labour that it was not likely to gain anything by destroying "the goose that is laying the golden egg"

He asked labour to recognise that the only sure way of progressively increased its share of the profits was to ensure "a simultaneous increase in its productivity".

The Labour Minister said that labour and capital were the two arms of production and both should have an equitable share of the extra fruits of better production.

PRODUCTION AND PROFITS

On the question of wages, Mr. Giri said "it is of such importance that I would prefer to be frank in my views so as to avoid any misunderstanding or any misinterpretation that might arise, if I were to say things in a guarded manner. In principle, there is considerable force in your proposition that wages should be related to productivity. Logically, you will agree that as the profits are also, related to productivity, there should be ultimately a relation between wages, productivity and profits.

I do expect that if increased productivity is to be achieved, there should be a recognition by both parties involved that there should be an equitable distribution of the increased profits arising from such increased productivity.

If this is accepted, I frankly do not see how there should be no occasion for asking for increased wages. If I may say so, it is not appropriate that a case should be put forward against what you mention as a "fight for wages" by emphasising that no such fight is allowed even in the U.S.S.R.

Instead of attempting to draw comparison in regard to certain aspects of problem by the practice of other countries, it would be bet-

(Continued on page 17)

GOD OF RAIN COMPLIES

AKOLA, July 19 (H. S.): God of Rain readily complied with the request of five young satyagrahis in Mundgaon near Akot, who had decided to give up food and water till it rained in the town.

Five teen-aged boys had left their homes and sat in the open praying to God for rains without food and water. Their prayers were readily answered and the heavy showers were reported within 24 hours since the commencement of their penance.

INTRUDER IN PRESS GALLERY

MADRAS, July 19: In the Madras Assembly today, the Communist leader, Mr. T. Nagi Reddi, objected to the presence of a police sergeant in the press gallery.

The Speaker, Mr. Sivashanmugam Pillai, told the House that the official did not belong to the CID but was only a police sub-inspector on 'off duty.' He said that the official had 'no business' to sit in the press gallery and that he had warned him not to do so hereafter.

KIDWAI IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 19 (PTI): Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Food Minister, who arrived in Madras Government's policy of depressed confidence that the Madars Government's policy of decontrol would 'definitely succeed.'

He told newsmen that most of the states in India were now thinking on the lines of the Madras Government's new food policy.

Mr. Kidwai is visiting Chittoor tomorrow to study the famine conditions in the district.

PAYMENT BY RESULTS

S.P. Jain's Plea

Presiding over the session, Mr. Shanti Prasad Jain said that employers felt that a very fair method of giving satisfactory wages to labour would be through the system of payment by results.

"I will have the advantage of a simple and straight-forward method both for those who pay and those who receive, and it will help reduce the cost of production in the general interest of the consumers", he said.

Mr. Jain said that in the U.S.S.R.— "on which parallel the Communist opposition in this country claims untrammelled freedom for the workers"— the trade unions could not fight for wages. Their primary function was to increase productivity. Soviet wages varied in accord with capitalist principles, and wage differences existed according to class and category of work.

Mr. Jain said he was glad that the Government of India in collaboration with the I.L.P. had already undertaken a study of the question of productivity and he was sure that members of the organisation of industrial employers would fully co-operate with the Government in the prosecution of the study, from which both labour and industry would derive advantage.

The policy of the Government in regard to industrial relations was showing signs of change, Mr. Jain said. It was desirable, if possible, to avoid Governmental intervention in the matter of employer-employee relations.

"If, however, this is to operate successfully, the rank and file of labour should realise that rights go with obligations", Mr. Jain said. Indian labour leaders, who were largely from outside the labour ranks had "grave responsibility" in giving proper leadership and guidance to labour without exploiting them for political purposes.

President's Message To Congress

WASHINGTON, July 19, (UPA): President Truman told the Congress today the United States' basic economy has expanded, despite the drain of the Korean conflict and is capable of increasing the national output by nearly a third during this decade.

He urged the Congress to continue aid to other free nations so they and the United States as well would be more secure and better off economically. z

POSTMEN'S 1946 STRIKE PAY DEMAND

Settlement Reached In Fresh Negotiations

NEW DELHI, July 19.

THE Minister for Communi cations assisted by the Deputy Minister, Communicati ons, and senior officers of Communications, and the P. and T. Directorate held discussions in New Delhi with a negotiating committee of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union on certain demands which the Union had made on Government. The discussions commenced on July 17 and concluded today.

The main demand of the Union was the grant of pay to the officials who abstained from work during the 1946 postal strike for the period of their absence. The other demands related to the conditions of service of the lower grade employees.

Government are of the definite view that grant of pay for any period of strike is wrong in principle. In this particular case, however, they felt that in the course of discussions during 1950 and 1951 between Shri R. A. Kidwai (then Minister for Communications) and Shri J. P. Narain, an erroneous (though unjustified) impression might have been gained that Government would be prepared to treat the period of absence during the strike as leave with pay. The assurance of the Government of India, however, was that they would be prepared to explore every possible avenue of finding a practicable solution. This assurance was reiterated on the floor of Parliament by the Prime Minister and the Minister for Communications. The Union after that approached the Government for the discussion of this question as well as some other demands. Government, therefore, entered into a fresh discussion with the negotiating committee recently appointed for the purpose by the Union and the following agreement was reached.

The persons who took part in the 1946 strike and were in service on July 31, 1952, would be enabled to draw money equal to their emoluments they lost by their absence on strike in 1946 by setting it off as a debit against a period of leave standing to their credit on July 31, 1952, so that the leave pay for such period is roughly equal to the emoluments they lost during the strike.

It was agreed that having regard to the rise in their wages since 1946 it would generally be fair and would facilitate accounting if the debit to the lease account was half the number of days of absence during the strike. Where no leave is due, adjustment would be made against leave to be earned by future service.

It was clearly and explicitly agreed that this concession is not to be treated as a precedent in cases of strike in future and is granted by Government as a special case in the exceptional circumstances.

POONA UNIVERSITY

POONA, July 19: The Executive Council of the University of Poona at its meeting held today resolved to appoint a committee to deal with 'grievances' of the public and the colleges regarding the decision of the University to locate post-intermediate teaching at Ganeshkind.

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. M. R. Jayakar, brought to the notice of the Executive Council the agitation carried on by some members of the council and college authorities against the university's decision to locate post-intermediate teaching at the Ganeshkind campus.

CALCUTTA, July 19: The police searched the West Bengal Headquarters of the Socialist Party tonight.

A Special Branch police official said that the search had nothing to do with the current food agitation in Calcutta.

Burma To Ask For Economic Aid From Russia

RANGOON, July 19 (PTI): Burmese Prime Minister U Nu today announced his country will formally ask economic aid from the Soviet Union and China.

He told a mass rally this morning: "We want to see if Russia and New China would give aid to any country like ours which will refuse to become their satellite".

United States economic aid to Burma was given without any strings, U Nu said adding, "we want to know if similar aid will be forthcoming from Russia and New China on the same terms although Burma followed an independent and neutral policy.

Political sources close to the Premier said his "bombshell" this morning was intended to convince Burmese Communist rebels that no unfettered economic aid would be forthcoming from Russia and China.

The rebels have been campaigning in the past few months for Burma to give up American economic aid received from U.S. Government and have urged that Burma should ask Russia and China for aid "without strings."

Mr. U Nu has often rediculed Communist insurrection in Burma as "fighting ones mother (Burma) for the sake of one's auntie (Russia)."

Harriman's Efforts

CHICAGO, July 19, (PTI-Reuter): An attempt to form a northern coalition is being made here by Mr. Averell Harriman, who seeks the Democratic nomination for President of the United States.

The aim of the coalition would be to seat contesting "loyalist" delegates from Texas and Mississippi that favour the Truman administration.

The contests are expected to go to the floor of the National Democratic Convention which opens here on Monday.

Lakh Of People Affected By Floods

SHILLONG, July 19 (UPI): Sri Baidynath Mookherjee, Supply Minister on his arrival from Cachar District said that all the three sub-division of that district had suffered very much due to recent flood and about a lakh of people had been affected for the present.

Agarwal To Be A.I.C.C. Secretary?

NAGPUR, July 19 (UPI): Mr. S. N. Agarwal, Principal of the Commerce College, Wardha, has been, it is learnt, nominated to the Congress Working Committee and appointed one of the Secretaries of the AICC.

Mr. Agarwal is the first Congressman from Madhya Pradesh to be appointed Secretary of the AICC.

SIR B. N. RAU FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

MILITARY BAND AT C.J. HALL

Fifty-piece Band of the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi, gave a concert at the C. J. Hall in Bombay on Friday. Pieces from Bach, Struss, Brahms and others were played. The second performance will be on July 23.

Riots In Teheran And Abadan

EX-PREMIER'S MEN WRECK NEWSPAPER OFFICES

TEHERAN, July 19 (UPA).

POLICE used tear gas here Saturday and fired over the heads of demonstrators as concurrently troops were called out at the great oil refinery at Abadan to deal with similar pro-Mossadegh demonstrations.

Pro-Mossadegh supporters tried to rush themselves before tanks in Abadan, official reports reaching Teheran said. The Abadan rioters were continuously chanting: "We want Mossadegh or we must die".

Police and troop reinforcements were being rushed there from the provincial capital of Ahwaz.

The Teheran bazaar was closed because of sporadic clashes between police and rioters. Bren-gun carriers and truck-loads of helmeted militia paraded trouble spots. One civilian was reported killed and two seriously injured in Teheran.

Pro-Mossadegh supporters also attacked and broke into the offices of 'Ettalaat' and 'As Teh', two newspapers that are considered anti-Mossadegh.

Reports said 15 pro-Mossadegh men had signed a resolution in their own blood swearing to kill the new premier, Ahmed Chavam Es-Sultaneh, "at the first opportunity".

Troops and police earlier today used tear gas, rifle butts and batons in a clash with pro-Mossadegh demonstrators here, while at Abadan troops and tanks were called into action against the demonstrators.

In the Teheran bazaar district Mossadegh's supporters jumped on Sherman tanks sent to disperse them. They were driven off after about 12 were reported to have been wounded by bayonet thrusts. One civilian was reported killed.

BROAD AGREEMENT IN INDO-KASHMIR TALKS

Decision On Financial Integration

NEW DELHI, July 19 (UPI).

ACCORDING to authoritative sources, the top-level Indo-Kashmir talks have entered the "decisive and very hopeful" stage.

This assessment is confirmed by the fact that Sheikh Abdulla's schedule for departure for Srinagar tomorrow still stands. If at all the Kashmir premier's departure is delayed, it will not be postponed for more than a day.

There was no formal meeting between the Kashmir Delegation and the Government of India spokesmen today, but the Kashmir Premier held discussions with Pandit Nehru and Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar for a long time. He was at the Kashmir house conferring with his colleagues.

Highly informed sources said the very fact that Sheikh Abdullah was now preparing to go back home clearly indicated that at least broad agreement had been reached on the issues involved.

Details of the decisions, it was pointed out, could easily be worked out by the Kashmir Premier's colleagues with the Central Government's representatives.

FINANCIAL INTEGRATION

It was stated by these sources that the main issue on which the decision has been taken is the question of financial integration of the state with the Union. Further, there is no disagreement about the abolition of monarchy or the retention of the state flag either.

These sources said that proposal that the person chosen by the Kashmir Constituent Assembly or later by the Kashmir Council of Ministers, as the head of State should be subject to approval by the President is acceptable to both parties. As is well-known, the Kashmir leaders are also willing to give the place of honour for the first term to Yuvraj Karan Singh.

FLAG QUESTION

As regards the flag, the centre is reported to have no objection to a separate state flag in Kashmir, in view of the fact that the union flag is given its due respect in Kashmir. The Kashmir Constituent Assembly will shortly appoint a committee to decide when the union flag is to be flown, when the state flag is to be flown and when both are to be hoisted.

A tangible picture regarding the question of citizenship of the Kashmir people viz-a-viz fundamental rights is likely to be available tomorrow.

India In Picture

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, July 19.

THE Nobel Institute in Oslo has received 31 nominations for the Nobel Peace Prize for 1952. The nominations include India's Sir Benegal Narsing Rau and Canada's Prime Minister The name of the winner will be announced in November.

KRIPALANI TO PRESIDE

BOMBAY, July 19, (U.P.I.): Acharya J. B. Kripalani leader of the Praja Party is likely to preside over the All-Party People's Conference to be held here on July 27 to organise a state-wide agitation against the multi-point sales tax proposal of the Bombay Government.

The 35-member preparatory committee, appointed here recently to do the ground work for the conference decided today to invite Acharya Kripalani to preside over the conference.

The Japan-West Germany trade pact expiring on June 30 has been extended to December 31 next year.

Earn While You Learn

MADRAS, July 19 (PTI): The Madras Government is considering the reorganisation of primary schools in the State to enable children in rural areas to divide the time between school and learning their hereditary avocations under their parents, Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Education Minister, disclosed in the Madras Assembly today.

The idea underlying the proposal as first moved by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari when he was Governor-General.

Weather Forecast

SHOWERS AND GUSTY WINDS TODAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IT was pleasant and cheery in Bombay tonight thanks to a gentle breeze, and the few bright stars that shone across a clear sky were a welcome sight after four long nights of heavy downpours.

The day was sunny too, and for the first time in the week, the weather prognastications were belied. Contrary to the forecast, there was brilliant sunshine and only thirteen cents of rain fell in Colaba and eighteen in Santa Cruz.

The week-end, however, promises to be gloomy, the Weather Bureau predicting fairly frequent showers in the morning and occasional showers later on. Some of these showers may be accompanied by squally or gusty winds.

Traffic had recovered from the paralysing effect of the torrential rains. Trains were running to schedule on both the railways. Buses, trams and other vehicles plied freely as usual.

According to the weather experts, Santa Cruz recorded 5.5 inches of rain during the 24 hours ending at 8-30 a.m. today. Colaba recorded 2.8 inches and Malabar Hill 2.9 inches during the same period.

Total rainfall at Colaba since June 1 last is 44.69 inches which is 8.3 inches above normal. Total at Santa Cruz is 71.69 inches.

The rain last night was accompanied by occasional squalls, the wind reaching a maximum speed of 40 miles per hour.

In the lake region Tulsi recorded 7 inches, Pawai and Vehar six inches each and Tansa 2.7 inches.

From the morning of July 14 to July 19 Santa Cruz had as much as 37 inches of rain and Colaba about 20 inches.

There was a drop of 6 degrees in the maximum temperature (79F.) at Colaba yesterday. The minimum temperature—75F. was one degree below normal.

WALL COLLAPSES

As a result of yesterday's heavy downpour, the wall of a room on the ground-floor of Haji Cassam Chawl at Mazgaon collapsed in the afternoon, injuring a young Muslim couple and their only child. Men of the city Fire Brigade promptly arrived on the scene and helped in clearing the debris. The injured were removed to the J. J. Hospital where the woman who was said to have been injured seriously was detained for treatment.

The only casualty of the heavy rains reported so far was an unidentified young man who is said to have slipped while hurriedly crossing a flooded road. He sustained serious injuries to which he ultimately succumbed. A sum of Rs. 27 was found in his pocket by the police.

Though the rains had subsided since last night, roads in the suburbs were still muddy and unserviceable. As a result it was difficult for the hut-dwellers in the villages to reach their huts. Congress volunteers were busy even today helping the hut-dwellers to reach their huts.

REDS CAPTURE HILL IN KOREA

No Progress In Truce Talks

SEOUL, July 19 (UPA): Artillery supported Communist infantrymen, hurling hand-grenades and small-arms fire into stubborn United Nations defenders, finally succeeded in regaining a hill position west of Chorwon Saturday. But the hard-won ground cost the Reds an estimated 100 men killed and 150 wounded.

A battalion of Reds, beat back three times in the past 24 hours, took the hill after a see-saw battle that had raged for two days.

An Allied communique said was relatively quiet along the remainder of the 155-mile battle-front. An Eighth Army announcement reported 2,783 Communists killed, wounded or captured in ground action during the week ended July 14.

TRUCE TALKS

PANMUNJOM, Korea, July 19 (UPA): Allied and Communist negotiators held another secret meeting and official United Nations spokesman Brigadier General William Nuckols, who previously had given rise to optimism, said after the 29-minute session that he had "no comment."

Another meeting is scheduled for Sunday at 11 a.m. and the decision to hold another session clearly indicated that no break in the POW problem had materialised.

REDS' CLAIM

LONDON, July 19: Communist coastal defence units claim to have smashed a South Korean attempt to land 300 troops at Kamsu and other points on Korea's west coast, south-east of Mongumpori, the New China News Agency said today in a despatch received in London.

The agency said the South Koreans made the landing attempt on Monday on eight motor junks under cover of aerial and naval bombardment.

A. I. C. C. Session Postponed

(From Our Correspondent)
GWALIOR, July 19.

The session of the All-India Congress Committee, which was scheduled to be held at Indore in the month of August has now been postponed. On the request of the Pradesh Congress Committee the date of the Indore session has been extended to September 15.

FIFTEENTH OLYMPIAD OPENS AT HELSINKI

70,000 Watch A Colourful Spectacle

HELSINKI, July 19.

THE President of Finland Dr. Juho Paasikivi declared open the Fifteenth Olympiad at the Olympic Stadium here today, thus fulfilling the long cherished wish of the Finnish people.

More than 70,000 people from practically every country in the world packed the oval shaped stadium, three-fourths of which is open to the sky, before the President arrived. Thunder, and drizzle which soon developed into a real monsoon shower did not deter them.

The President shook hands with the members of the International Olympic Committee in which India was represented by Rajah Yadavindra Singh, younger brother of the Rajpramukh of PEPSU.

Then began the parade of athletes from 69 countries participating in the games, Greece by tradition, coming first, Finland, hosts last. In between, the teams paraded in alphabetical order. Each team was preceded by a shield bearing the name of the country, followed by the national flag of the country.

India's national tri-colour was carried by the hockey centre forward, Balbir Singh and Pakistan's flag by Colonel A. M. Sharif.

From the murk and chill of all-day rain burst a sunray today as the 1952 Olympic Games began.

Paavo Nurmi (Flying Finn), who is one of history's greatest runners raced in to the stadium bearing the Olympic torch from Mount Olympus in a renewal of the ceremony launched 2,000 years ago. The last torch bearer in the relay from Greece usually is a youth plucked from obscurity by the host nation. But the stoic Finns picked this occasion to honour their most storied sports hero.

When balding 55-year-old Nurmi trotted on to the red-brick running track with his graceful glide a crowd of 70,000 exploded into a rocking roar.

NO BARRIERS

The pageant marked the first time since the war the Russians and the Americans paraded shoulder to shoulder. This is also the first time the Soviets ever competed in the Olympiad. The crowd greeted both the Russians and the Americans with cheers in the classic parade of nations. It was a spectacular pageant when the Argentine delegation sloshed through rain in blue coats and white trousers, the Indians wearing turbans, the Irish in their emerald green, the Russians in smart cream-coloured flannels with maroon neckties, the Americans in blue and gray suits, women carrying red shoulder bags, the Guatemalans in native cork and the Nigerians in bright straw hats.

With all of the athletes then assembled in formations, Finland's President Passikiv announced, "I declare the XVth Olympic Games of Helsinki open." Hundreds of pigeons were released fluttering over the stadium. There was a hush, then staccato barks of a 21-gun salute and all eyes shifted to the entrance of the running track.

Traditionally the identity of the man carrying the torch is kept a tight secret. Now he would be known. In sailed Nurmi, the "Flying Finn." The electric scoreboard lighted with the letters of his name but there was no need for any announcement now. The crowd roared. Athletes broke their formation and rushed to the line track. Team leaders tried to herd them back into formation but no one moved. All cheered as Nurmi, his torch held aloft, circled the track to the flag.

He lighted the Olympic flame which will burn for two weeks of the Games. Then he carried the torch up to the 263-foot Olympic tower and handed it to another great Finnish runner of yore, Hannes, Holehmainen, who climbed the twisting stairway to the top of the tower and lighted another flame. Athletes burst into the strains of the Olympic hymn.

It was a solemn ceremony which tugged the heartstrings but it was not without a humorous moment. Just as the hymn ended, a girl in a flowing white robe raced on to the track and climbed to the speaker's stand. She fumbled before beginning to talk. Everyone thought that it was part of the ceremony—until police hustled her away. She was, it developed, a West German student who just wanted to make a speech.

Russia apparently clinched the gymnastic title in the first competition by taking a 3.20 point lead over favoured Switzerland after six of 12 events in this sport. But real action begins tomorrow when the gymnastics are completed and the first heats are

The crowd presented a remarkable spectacle. Only a few thousand of the seats are covered and the rest of the great wood and concrete bowl was a sea of umbrellas, but the citizens of this hardy northern country, accustomed to bad weather, cheered with enthusiasm. Around the rim of the stadium, settled among pine-covered hills on the fringe of the city, fluttered the flags of the competing nations.

TEAMS ARRIVE

At 11-12 GMT (16-42 IST) the flag of Greece followed by the Greek delegation was borne into the arena to a mighty roar from the crowd. As the birthplace of the Olympic Games more than 2,000 years ago, Greece is traditionally given the honour of leading the teams. The others followed in the alphabetical order according to Finnish spelling.

Then came the Dutch Antilles and following them was the impressive delegation from Argentina in blue coat and white trousers with a military riding team marching in formation between the women and men competitors. Then came Australia, in green and white, and following them was the little eight-man delegation from Damascus followed by Belgium in light blue jackets and gray flannel trousers.

As each of the delegation passed the reviewing stand, it dipped its colours and members saluted with 'eyes right.' Most of the delegations marched two, three or four men abreast, but the eleven men and women from Bermuda, all in white, marched in a single file. The first Eastern European country in the parade was Bulgaria, hatless and dressed in gray. By now the crowd was cheering every appearance of a new flag. The Philippines marched in tropical outfits of light blue and white and as the Chilean delegation passed the main stand a group of supporters leaped to their feet and gave it a cheer in Spanish. Hongkong, Indonesia and Egypt then marched through. One of the most impressive of the delegations was Egypt, whose team also marched hatless in dapper gray flanner suits and an apparently sizable delegation of Egyptian fans roared a welcome as they passed the reviewing stand.

COLOURFUL INDIA

The Olympics' most colourful delegation to this point was India, whose team was in light green and white flannel and all wore turbans, while three girl members marched in native costumes. The Persian team in dark blue and gray followed with their flag held aloft by tiny Mahomed Namdjou, its pocket Hercules lifting champion.

The huge British delegation wore dark blue and white and there was a special cheer for the new nation of Israel whose team were blue and gray.

Rain stopped a bit but it was still cold and wet as Italy, a handsome contingent in bright blue jackets and gray slacks and skirts, entered. Each member of the team, with almost unique foresight, carried a raincoat folded over the left arm. There was a generous cheer from Japan as the flag of the Rising Sun was brought into the Olympic arena for the first time since 1936. Japanese women wore small white hats and men wore gray caps to go with their blue jackets and gray trousers. Then came Yugoslavia and Canada. After them the little Korean 34-man and one woman delegation got a tremendous cheer and in a single file the 10-man delegation from Gold Coast trooped in. A section of Japanese supporters waved a score of tiny Japanese flags as their delegation paraded. Twelve cubs entered in the Games also marched in a single file and three athletes from Lebanon, in red jackets and blue pants, followed. Korea got a sustained cheer as it passed the reviewing stand. They were wearing matty berets. Lebanon was followed by Luxembourg, Mexico—and then for the first time in modern Olympics the delegation of the Soviet Union.

SMARTEST DRESSED

The Russians surprised everybody by being the smartest dressed team to march thus far and other competitors already lined up in the infield broke their ranks to get a look at them. The crowd gave them a moderate reception.

The Russians were followed by Nigeria wearing straw hats, Norway, Pakistan—in turbans—Panama and then Puerto Rico carrying the flag of the United States along with the Puerto Rican emblem.

The little team was followed by Portugal, Poland and France.

Alone of all the teams, the United States did not dip its flag in salute. This is forbidden by American regulations, but each member of the team saluted "eyes right" as they passed President Passikiv.

CHINESE ABSENT

Communist China, admitted to the Games in a surprise decision by the International Olympic Committee this week, did not sent its flag bearer or any athletes and it was presumed that they would not actively compete in the Games Nationalist China, also accepted by IOC, did not send its flag either. Its representative here, Gunsun Ho, had announced that his country would withdraw because of the acceptance of the Reds.

Baron Erik von Franckell, Chairman of the Organizing Committee, thanked the Olympic Committee and all who had helped in the staging of the Games.

President Passikiv then said: "I declare the XVth Olympics of Helsinki open." It was exactly 12-17 GMT as the especially composed Olympic fanfare was sounded and the Olympic flag raised over the arena. From 150 crates on the field Finnish soldiers released hundreds of pigeons which swarmed into the air, circled the stadium and then disappeared over the rim of the great bowl. The Olympic flag was brought here from London, the site of the last Olympics, by Sir Frederick Welles, former Lord Mayor of London, and will be in Helsinki's safe keeping until the Melbourne Games in 1956.

TORCH ARRIVES

A 21-gun salute preceded the arrival of the Olympic torch lit at Olympia in Greece and carried by runners through most of Europe. A minute before it was to appear the crowd was electrified by the news that it would be carried into the arena by great Paavo Nurmi whose statue stands outside the arena.

Then the torch was taken to the top of the 73-meter tower where another flame was lit by the second greatest runner in Finnish history, Sannes Kolehmainen. The Olympic hymn was sung as the torch was carried to the tower. A great cheer arose as the torch from the tower was ignited. A girl in a long white robe suddenly appeared on the track and ran a complete half circle. Everyone thought that it was part of the ceremony—or that it was one of the choir girls late. She wore a long flowing robe. She ran up to the tribune where speeches were being made. She was pulled away by officials and left happily smiling while photographers' bulbs flashed.

The flags of all the competing nations were brought forward by flag bearers and formed in a semi-circle. Irmiri Salomes of Finland pronounced the benediction. He wore a black robe with a gold cross.

FINNISH PRAYER

He was hatless. A massed choir wearing Finnish native costumes then sang the hymn "Finnish Prayer." The Finnish flag was brought to the tribune and Heikki Savolainen, 29 times Finnish gymnastics champion and winner of eight medals in the Olympiads since 1924, took the Olympic oath on behalf of the assembly of athletes.

The band played the Finnish national anthem and soon after the anthem the delegations began forming and marched out led, in the reverse order, by Finland.

The Flying Finn came back to the Olympics today and proved that a quarter of a century has neither tarnished the glitter of his name nor the rythm of that old magic motion, writes Oscar Fraledt, UPA Staff Correspondent.

For in the murk which hovered over the official opening of the XVth Olympiad it was Paavo Nurmi—the galloping ghost out of the past—who stole the whole show. They didn't know he was coming, the mechanical man who from 1920 through 1928 was hurtled to legendary fame as the tireless runner, but it was Nurmo who burst out of the yawning concrete tunnel unter the mammoth Olympic stadium and carried the Olympic torch the last quarter of a mile of its long journey from Mount Olympus in Greece. And as he jogged around the brick-led track with cheers of spine tingling thousands sending him on his way as of old one forgot that this was the bald man of 55 who runs a haberdashery in downtown Helsinki. For that familiar surging stride was there. His legs were trim and seemingly as tireless as in the golden days of the past. (UPA-PTI).

Two American and Russian sportsmen get friendly at the Helsinki Olympic village after the "Star and Stripes" had been hoisted on the masthead. Left to right are Henry Procter (U.S.) Schuraviev (Russia), James Dunbar (U.S.) and Volkav (Russia).

TIT-BITS FROM HELSINKI

HELSINKI, July 19: The chances of India retaining the Field Hockey World Championship in the 1952 Olympics were as good as ever, Mr. Moin-Ul-Huq India's Chief de Mission said here today.

He added, however it was not as certain as it used to be in the past that India will win the world title.

Mr. Basir Ali Shaikh, manager of the Pakistan Hockey team, said that all the four teams in the semi-finals were more or less evenly matched.

* *

A conference to establish "Geneva Olympic Conventions" will be held in Switzerland in 1954. Mr. Otto Mayer, Chancellor of the International Olympic Committee, said here.

The conventions will be modelled on the Geneva Red Cross conventions to protest Olympic property throughout the world in time of war.

* *

Mr. Ahmed Jaffer, Pakistan delegate, urged the International Olympic Committee today to hold the 1960 Olympic Games in Pakistan.

Mr. Jafier also renewed an invitation to the Olympic officials to hold their next Congress in Pakistan.

"Why do you always have to hold your meetings in the West? Pakistan is an ideally central point for the sportsmen of the world to gather", he said.

* *

The roster of 69 countries was complete Saturday as the 15th Olympiad got off to an early start with the opening of the gymnastic competitions.

The men's gymnastic teams from seven nations, including Russia, opened the competition at 05-30 GMT.

Friday night the last of the fourteen nations to arrive at the Olympic Village officially raised their flags over the international settlement. The group included Finland, Sweden and Norway, making a total of 62 countries at the Olympic Village. The remainder are at the "Iron Curtain" camp about four miles away.

* *

Russia virtually assured herself a gold medal in the Olympic gymnastic tournaments' team competition by building up a 3.3 point lead over favourite Switzerland after the six compulsory events of the Olympic 12 today.

The most startling surprise was sprung by the five-man Japanese squad which jumped into fourth place of the total classification after compulsories of group number one.

Germany, strongest gymnastic nation which will compete in compulsories of Group number two tomorrow, is, according to seasoned experts, not expected to catch up with the Russian leading position or even overtake the Soviets.

The Swiss team failed to flash the expected good form in ground exercises but in the other events they and the Finns showed good form. The Russians showed the outstanding form in the ring and pommel horse events.

* *

Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations said here today the fraternisation of Russian athletes with people of other countries was "a great step forward".

* *

Austria knocked Finland out of the Olympic Soccer Tournament in the Olympic here tonight beating them by 4-3. The Finnis led 3-2 at halftime.

This, the first olympic contest after the opening ceremony was a keen thrilling battle which kept 30,000 fans on their toes throughout the game.

Stunning Innings Defeat For Indians

ENGLAND 3-UP IN TEST SERIES

Trueman, Bedser And Lock Prove Deadly

MANCHESTER, July 19 (PTI).

INDIA were shot out twice in less than 33/4 hours to suffer a telling defeat by an innings and 207 runs on the third day of the Third Test against England here today, writes PTI Special Correspondent.

Trueman, Lock and Bedser were responsible for India's most dismal display of the tour.

England thus took the test series with this victory, their third successive one.

India collapsed because of the inability of their batsmen to face up to fast, accurate seam bowling. Only skipper Hazare showed any determination against the pace bowling of young Fred Trueman, and burly Bedser, and the Indian batting was no more assured when Tony Lock, the young Surrey player began tossing up his leftarm spinners in the second innings.

Trueman ran through India in the first innings returning the grand analysis of 8 wickets for 31 runs conceded in 8.2 overs of which two were maidens.

In the second innings Lock and Bedser skittled India out for 82 runs—24 runs more than the first innings total.

India were out in their first innings in 85 minutes.

England declared her first innings after 55 runs were added to the overnight total for the loss of 2 more wickets. Evans played a fast game to score 36 runs today before being out for 71. Bedser was out for 17.

ALEC BEDSER

SCORE-BOARD

ENGLAND (First Innings) (for 9 decl.)	347
Hutton c Sen b Divecha	104
Sheppard lbw Ramchand	34
Ikin c Divecha b Ghulam Ahmed	29
May c Sen b Mankad	69
Graveney lbw Divecha	14
Watkins c Phadkar b Mankad	4
Laker c Sen b Divecha	0
Evans c and b Ghulam Ahmed	71
Bedser c Phadkar b Ghulam Ahmed	17
Lock not out	1
Extras	4
TOTAL (for 9 decl.)	347

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/78, 2/133, 3/214, 4/248, 5/252, 6/284, 7/292, 8/336 and 9/347.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Divecha	45	12	102	3
Phadkar	22	10	30	0
Ramchand	33	7	78	1
Mankad	33	9	67	2
Ghulam Ahmed	9	3	43	3
Hazare	7	3	23	0

INDIA (First Innings)	
Mankad c Lock b Bedser	4
Roy c Hutton b Trueman	0
Adhikari c Graveney b Trueman	0
Hazare b Bedser	16
Umrigar b Trueman	4
Phadkar c Sheppard b Trueman	0
Manjrekar c Ikin b Trueman	22
Divecha b Trueman	4
Ramchand c Graveney b Trueman	2
Sen c Lock Trueman	4
Ghulam Ahmed not out	1
Extras	1
TOTAL	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bedser	11	4	19	2
Trueman	8.4	2	31	8
Laker	2	0	7	0

INDIA (Second Innings)	
Mankad lbw Bedser	6
Roy c Laker b Trueman	0
Adhikari c May b Lock	27
Hazare c Ikin b Lock	16
Umrigar c Watkins b Bedser	3
Phadkar b Bedser	5
Manjrekar c Evans b Bedser	0
Divecha b Bedser	2
Ramchand c Watkins b Lock	1
Sen (not out)	13
Ghulam Ahmed c Ikin b Lock	0
Extras	9
TOTAL	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bedser	15	6	27	5
Trueman	8	5	9	1
Watkins	4	3	1	0
Lock	9.3	2	36	4

Naresh Kumar Wins Final

NEWPORT, July 19, (PTI-Reuter): Naresh Kumar, of India, today won the men's singles title in the Welsh Lawn Tennis Championships here today.

In the final he beat Australian Don Tregonning 6-2, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3.

Tregonning put up stout resistance, but lacked Kumar's accuracy.

It was Kumar's second successive national tournament success, having won the Irish title last week.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p. m. Dockyard vs Goan Sports.

5-40 p. m. I.C.L. vs Burmah-Shell; (Senior Harwood League 2nd leg).

St. Xavier's College Ground:

3-30 p. m. Kohinoor Mills vs Assonora (Summersgill Cup); 4-30 p.m. Goan Sports "B" vs Khandoba Vijay; 5-30 p. m. Indian Gymkhana 'A' vs Central Railway 'B' (Harwood League).

BADMINTON

W.I.A.A. Club House:

4 p.m. Open Championships.

CHANDORKAR CLAIMS SINGLES TITLE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DEFEATING left-handed S. N. Gandhi in the final played, K. R. Chandorkar, a former Poona player, claimed the singles title at the Central Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament, which concluded this evening. The women's singles title went to Miss Ruby Satarawala, who found little opposition in Miss Irene Samuel.

Although Chandorkar won in three straight games, Gandhi tested his mettle in each and every one of them, scoring 19, 20 and 20 points in the respective games.

Irene Samuel could only collect 10, 12 and 13 points in the three games. She was no match for her more versatile rival who attacked with great gusto.

Men's doubles final resulted in five keenly fought games with C. R. Kelekar and D. P. Somaya triumphing over Yatin Vyas and S. N. Gandhi. At the end of the third game, the winners were down two games to one, but staging a brilliant recovery claimed the next two games and the title along with them.

Ossie Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro, top-seeded were too good for Somaya and Miss Irene Samuel whom they defeated in three games conceding only 12, 15 and 18 points.

The juniors title was claimed by V. D. Parker who beat S. V. Merchant in the final.

A departure from normal was made when a leading player still in the game, although a non-participant in this tournament, was requested to preside at the function and distribute the prizes. The honour falling upon none other than the well-known woman player Mrs. Gool Nasikwala, who has probably received more prizes in the past few years than any of her rivals.

The results were:—

Men's Singles Final

K. R. Chandorkar beat S. N. Gandhi 21-19 22-20 22-20.

Women's Singles Final

Miss Ruby Satarawala beat Miss Irene Samuel 21-10 21-12 21-13.

Juniors Singles Final

V. D. Parker beat S. V. Merchant 21-8 21-15.

Men's Doubles Final

C. R. Kelekar and D. P. Somaya beat Y. S. Vyas and S. N. Gandhi 21-15 8-21 18-21 21-15 23-21.

Mixed Doubles Final

Ossie Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro beat D. P. Somaya and Miss Irene Samuel 21-12 21-15 21-18.

CALCUTTA SOCCER LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, July 19, (PTI)): The following are the results of matches played in the Senior Division Football League today:

Rajasthan 2, E. I. Railway 0.

B. N. Railway 1, Police 9.

Kalighat 1, Calcutta Garrison 0.

TATAS REGAIN SECOND BERTH

Amateurs Recover To Share Points

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TATA Sports confirmed their first leg Senior Harwood Football League victory over Central Railway by defeating them by three goals to nil at the Cooperage this evening in the second leg. The winners now take second place in the League Table. Earlier Bombay Amateurs after being two goals in arrears against Asbestos Cement shared points and four goals.

Tatas were on the defensive in the initial half for quite sometime, but the forwards managed to make their own way through and provided Ramaswami with a busy time. Actually, Ramaswami brought off some really spectacular saves, especially when Irwin and Braganza tested him.

The main cause of the Tata weakness lay in their half line. They were not able to mark their men well or even to feed their forwards. In fact the absence of Krishnan in pivotal position was keenly felt.

The Central Railway attack was concentrated in three men. Bhickoo, Tambe and D'Sa. Each one had their chances, but failed to use their brains. Shiva and Rajling were slow. The Railway defence was weakened. The absence of Almeida and Rodricks was keenly felt in defence.

Tatas were thrown into the defence from the start Gurprasad nearly cost his side an early goal by unnecessarily leaving his charge. Bhickoo sent in one, which Gurprasad tried to punch away, but luckily for him Papen came across an empty goal and headed the ball away.

The match now took a turn for quickness and the exchanges were from end to end, both goalies being tested in turns. Ramaswami came off on top and saved four certain goals, but his failure to play to whistle cost him a goal.

Irwin D'Souza centred to Neville, who in turn passed to Ferrao and then Ratnam, who appeared offside took a shot which Ramaswami did not attempt to stop. The referee did not see it in this light and awarded a goal in the twenty-fifth minute of the first half.

DULL HALF

The second period was not so thrilling as the first and the Railway attack was subdued.

Braganza took advantage of Ramaswami's failure to hold on to a ball which he stopped and scored in an untenanted goal midway through the second half.

Tatas scored their third one ten minutes later, when Ratnam took advantage of a rebound from Ramaswami after Braganza had headed in a pass from Irwin.

Adapting themselves well to the slushy ground conditions and adopting robust tactics Bombay Amateurs and Asbestos Cement were concerned in a drawn game, both sides sharing four goals early this evening.

Both sets of defenders were pretty hard on their opposing attacks and often scrambles for the ball were prevented by hard kicking. The exchanges were even, but the Amateurs had more of the scoring chances.

Asbestos scored first through Kamble and then the same player added another, but Laxman reduced the margin and equalized soon afterwards. All goals were scored midway through the first half.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE

Teams	P	W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
I.C.L.	18	14	3	1	43	8	31
Tata	17	11	4	2	30	11	26
B.-Shell	15	11	2	2	33	9	24
Central Rly.	19	8	8	3	20	15	24
Dynamos	19	9	3	7	23	14	21
St. F. Goans	19	6	7	6	13	11	19
I. Navy	18	6	5	7	25	23	17
Asbestos	18	6	4	8	17	29	16
B. Amateurs	20	4	7	9	17	24	15
Rainbow	17	3	5	9	8	23	11
I. N. Dock	17	2	7	8	15	33	11
B.E.S.T.	18	3	4	11	12	33	10
Goan Sports	17	1	5	11	6	29	7

Lewis Goes Down Fighting To Devinder Mohan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Veteran George Lewis made India's Thomas Cup captain and leading player fight all the way in the quarter-final round of the W.I.A.A. Club House Open Badminton Championship this evening before going down in two very keenly contested games.

Although Lewis scored only nine points in each of the game, the former champion's wizardry at the game was clearly visible. He often made Devinder look on helplessly while the shuttle fell in the latter's court out of reach.

Devinder now meets Dhongade in the penultimate round, while in the other half Henry Ferreira will try conclusions with Burjor Shroff for the right to fight the final.

Miss Vasumati Oak entered the final when beating Mrs. Ruby Cuthbertson in the final in two games, giving away seven and four points in the bargain.

Henry Ferreira and Miss Sushila Rege made their way into the final of the mixed doubles when in three games they beat Homi Talyarkhan and Miss Silloo Vakil.

Devinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira had no difficulty in disposing of Vimawala and Nilkant in the quarter-final round of the men's doubles.

The following were the results:-

Men's Singles

Quarter-final: Devinder Mohan beat George Lewis 15-9, 15-9.

Women's Singles

Semi-final: Miss Vasumati Oak beat Mrs. Ruby Cuthbertson 11-7, 11-4.

Men's Doubles

Quarter-final: G. P. Shirke and N. M. Natekar beat B. R. Agaskar and C. P. Merchant 15-7, 15-6.

Semi-final: Devinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira beat R. D. Vimawala and R. Nilkant 15-8, 15-2.

Mixed Doubles

Semi-final: Henry Ferreira and Miss Sushila Rege beat H. K. Talyarkhan and Miss Silloo Vakil 15-7, 15-17, 15-8.

BLUE WIZARDS TRIUMPH

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The only goal of the match scored by outside right D'Penha enabled Blue Wizards to get the better of Bombay Gymkhana in the First Division of the Indian Football League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. Before the start of the game a minute's silence was observed in memory of the death of Mr. Drego, the founder of Wizards' Club.

Earlier, Globe Sports Club 'A' shared points with Kohinoor Mills Sports Club in the same division, the match ending in a goalless draw. The Second Division tie between Bengal Club and Elphinstone Mills ended in a victory for the former by a solitary goal scored through Bhaskar.

TULYAR TRIUMPHS AGAIN

ASCOT, July 19, (PTI-Reuter): Tulyar won the King George Sixth and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. Gay Time was second and Worden third. Fifteen ran

Teachers Paid By Results In Pakistan

PESHAWAR, July 19.

Teachers in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province who get poor results will get their pay cut.

The provincial government has ruled that if less than one third of a teacher's pupils reach required examination standards the annual increment will be stopped for one year while if less than one fifth get through adverse remarks will be put on the teachers record card.

Successful teachers who get over 90 per cent of their pupils through examinations will receive certificates of commendation.

GHAFFAR KHAN IS LOYAL TO PAKISTAN

Yahya Khan's Plea To Pakistan To Be Just

LAHORE, July 19 (PTI): Mohammed Yahya Khan, education Minister in Dr. Khan Sahib's Frontier Cabinet, yesterday urged the Governor-General of Pakistan not to keep quiet over the vital issue of Khudai Khidmatgars' loyalty to Pakistan.

He said "let them say if he regards Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his Khudai Khidmatgars disloyal. He is the head of the State and we demand justice from him".

Mohammed Yahya Khan was replying to a recent statement by Malik-U-Rehman Khan Kayani, General Secretary of the Frontier Muslim League and a Minister in the Frontier Cabinet accusing Khudai Khidmatgars and their leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan of continued disloyalty to Pakistan.

Mohammed Yahya Khan added; "Mr. Kayani has said in his statement that inside the jail Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan did not furnish any proof of layalty to Pakistan."

"Is any opportunity given to any of the prisoners to clear his or his party's position from inside the jail"? he asked.

First Time In Church History

LONDON, July 18 (PTI-Reuter): For the first time in church history, a woman addressed a gathering in St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral last night. She was Lady Megan Lloyd-George, daughter of Britain's Prime Minister during World War I. Lady Megan was allowed to speak despite a protest by 1,300 clergymen She made her address from a special rostrum.

WOMEN AS DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS

MADRAS, July 19 (PTI): Mr. A. B. Shetty, Minister for Medicine and Public Health, moved the budget demand under the head "medical" for Rs. 3,33,38,000 in the Madras Assembly today. He revealed that the question of making rural service compulsory for doctors for a period of two or three years and the feasibility of running mobile dispensaries in rural areas from a base hospital, were matters under the active consideration of the State Government.

Mr. Shetty said that sea disqualification had been abolished in the Medical Cadre in accordance with the constitution, and four women had been appointed for the first time as District Medical Officers.

PROVISIONAL LIBERTY FOR ANDRE STIL

PARIS, July 19 (PTI-Reuter): M. Andre Stil Editor of the French Communist Party organ "L'humanite" was granted provisional liberty yesterday by a Special Court which heard appeals from the decisions of the examining Magistrate.

TWO GIRLS WASHED AWAY BY FLOODS

AMRELI, July 19 (PTI): Two girls were drowned and over 100 heads of cattle were washed away yesterday by the flood waters of River Navli in Lilia Kundla a village near here.

The River rose in spate suddenly following heavy rains in the area.

GERMAN TRAIN DISASTER

160 Persons Killed

BERLIN, July 19 (UPA).

THE Russian-operated "Bue Express" which runs between Berlin and Moscow plunged from its tracks into a Polish lake on July 9 carrying 160 persons to their deaths, the West Berlin Workers' Union said on Friday.

The luxury train, which is the favourite of officials travelling westward from Moscow has figured in several Russian charges of attempted anti-Communist sabotage. Many of the dead are said to have been members of the Soviet Army returning to Russia from occupation duty in East Germany.

According to a report, the express left the tracks at high speed just east of the Oder-Niese line in former German territory now administered by Poland. Most of the dead were drowned and pinned in overturned passenger cars

Locomotive Explodes

THREE MEMBERS OF CREW KILLED

CKARCHE, (Oklahoma), July 19 (PTI-Reuter): The locomotive of a Rock Island goods train exploded near here last night killing three members of the crew, tearing up a section of track and scattering debris over a 100 yard radius.

Presidentship Of A-I-N-E-C-

NOMINATION PAPERS' SCRUTINY ON MONDAY

NEW DELHI, July 19 (PTI): Mr. A. D. Mani, Honorary Secretary, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, in a press note says:—

"It is hereby notified that such nominations as are received for the presidentship of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference will be opened at the office of the A.N.E.C. New Delhi, at 12-00 noon on Monday, the 21st July. Candidates or their duly authorised representatives are invited to be present at the time the nomination papers are scrutinised"

NEWSPRINT CONTROLS NECESSARY

I.L.N.A. Executive's View

POONA, July 18, (PTI): Newsprint should not be decontrolled was the view expressed by the Executive Committee of the Indian Languages Newspaper Association which met here under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. R. Bhat, M.L.C. President of the Association. In support of its contention, the Committee stated that the current prices of quality newsprint, though they were 50 per cent of the peak price prevailing in 1951 have not come down sufficiently so as to warrant decontrol of newsprint.

It was of the view that newsprint controls was necessary in order to conserve the foreign exchange resources of the country. It expressed the fear that decontrol would result in a race among big newspapers to give more pages.

In view of all these circumstances, the Committee pressed for the continuance of the present newsprint Control Order. In this connection, it welcomed the direction given to dailies and weeklies to submit to State Governments returns showing the number of pages printed and to forward copies of the issues published by them in a week's time.

India's Envoy At 'Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Azim Hussain took up his duties here today as Consul-General for India.

COWAN TO GO BACK TO SOUTH AFRICA

Scottish Girl Who Was Refused Admission

SOUTHAMPTON, July 19 (PTI-Reuter): Miss Euphemia Cowan, 20-year-old Scots girl who was not allowed to land in South Africa, said on her return here today that she would go back and "fight it out".

"In my opinion colour bar was the trouble", she said.

Miss Cowan was refused admission because immigration authorities said she did not have enough money to maintain herself in South Africa.

She had gone out there to spend a holiday with a penfriend, Miss Winiderd Van Der Ross, whose father is the Principal of a coloured training college in Wynberg, near Cape Town.

'Rose Mary'

ADEN, July 19 (PTI-Reuter): The Italian tanker "Rose Mary" with 780 tons of Iranian oil abroad may be held here for as long as six months or more before the test case to decide the ownership of the oil is settled in the Aden Supreme Court.

Trial Of Prince Nirmal Kumar

JUDGMENT ON JULY 26

RAJKOT, July 19 (UPI): The Sessions Judge of Gondal will deliver his judgment on the Ribda dacoity case in which Prince Nirmal Kumar of Bhavnagar is one of the principal accused, on July 26.

The assessors in the case gave the "benefit of doubt" to Nirmal Kumar yesterday, after 71 witnesses were cross-examined during a period of 17 days.

The four assessors expressed the opinion that Nirmal Kumar and the five other accused in the case were not guilty because there was no conclusive evidence to prove that they were involved in the dacoity.

While there was no eye witness for Nirmal Kumar, the identification of the other accused was liable to be incorrect because of the confusion and fear raised in the minds of the witness at the time of the dacoity, the assessors pointed out.

India Could Mediate In Korea, Says Mulk Raj Anand

LONDON, July 19 (UPI-AFP): Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, spoke to the members of the Indian Journalists' Association in London yesterday on his return from Berlin, where he attended the World Peace Council meeting.

Dr. Anand said that India could offer real mediation offer in bringing about an armistice in Korea, as he believed India enjoyed a unique position both geo-politically and geographically.

Military Band Gives Its First Concert

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Excellent music was heard last night at the C. J. Hall when the military Brass Band of the Military School of Music at Pachmarhi presented its first public concert. The performance was indeed of a very high order and in team work, Orchestral co-ordination intonation and harmonic clarity the concert was one of the best that Bombay has had during the recent years.

The programme was very ambitious including pieces from Offenbach, Strauss, Coleridge-Taylor, Haydn, Brahms and Friedmann, but the ease with which it was handed by the fifty members of the band and the masterly direction that it received from the Music Director, F. H. Reid, made it an outstanding success. A few Indian Slow and Quick Marches played by the Band also elicited great commendation.

A notable feature of the concert was that each piece was conducted separately by different conductors while the brilliant rounding off of the programme was by the Director, F. H. Reid.

The second concert of the Band will be on Wednesday, July 23.

The Military Band arrived in Bombay from Pachmarhi a few days back. It is composed who have successfully completed their yearly courses at the Military School of Music. The Director of the School Mr. F. H. Reid is with the Band.

The Military School of Music was founded in October 1950 to train men from all parts of the Army in the theory and practice of Music especially Martial Music. Special Courses are run for Bandmasters, Buglers, Trumpeters, Drummers and Pipers.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from Page 6 col. 5)

said that ministers were not lured by the pay they get to accept office. He said that in 1938 their salaries were Rs. 500 and today they were getting Rs. 1,000. Those who wanted salary, position and pleasure should not take up ministerships, he said. If they take up office, they must be ready to face unpopularity and citicism. When he took up office he told his friends that they should not come to him for favours. When the question of grant of five acres of land to political sufferers was mooted he said that it was wrong. He had also said that it would bring the Congress into disrepute. But things happened. And when he took up office again he stopped the grants and appealed to those who already had secured lands to surrender them

That is the stuff of political integrity that India needs today, if the whole country, both the administrators and the public are not to get deeper and deeper into the quagmire of corruption. It is needless to say to what extent bribery has spread. Correspondents from Delhi have been saying that is the rule of RISHWAT KHAN—bribery—in India's capital. This is borne out by the recent bill passed by the Indian Parliament amending the Criminal Law to make bribe-giving a substantive offence. Now the bribe-giver as well as the bribe-taker can be roped in. It also enhanced the punishment for the offences.

Dr. K. N. Katju, India's Home Minister said that during the past five or ten years there had been cases where bribes have been given simply for the purpose of making profits. The bribe-giver does not complain because he goes on making profits year after year. Dr. Katju asked 'supposing an officer was getting Rs. 1,000 a month and a bribe-giver placed Rs. one lakh before him. who is to blame?' He said the Biblical saying was "Lead us not into temptation."

One wonders what would Rajagopalachari have said to this!

"Villagism"

VINOBA BHAVE in a written reply to Mr. S. N. Agarwal, M.P., and convenor of the Congress Parliamentary Committee for Planning, who wanted clarification on the controversy regarding Gandhism and Communism, created by prominent constructive workers' statements recently, said he had no desire to get entangled in the controversy. He said providing full work to all, bringing about intellectual development in all citizens and making the country self-sufficient in the primary needs of life are the only ways to save our country. 'Otherwise there will be neither Communism nor Gandhism but only a sordid form of capitalism. If new words have to be coined I would prefer the word "Villagism". he said.

The main efforts of the Gandhi Memorial Fund in Kerala will be to create a cadre of efficient village workers who will set the pattern of VILLAGE REPUBLICS in at least a few centres based on the Sarvodaya order, said Mr. K. Janardan Pillai, the Kerala Secretary of the Fund, at Ernakulum last week. To make the students take intelligent and acttive part in the non-violent revolution of a Sarvodaya social order a student department has been created under a full-time worker for the province, said Mr. Pillai.

While the entire country is declared a democratic republic, one does not understand the idea of creating village republics, unless it is for self-sufficiency in food, clothing and housing. Here too it would not be easy in the modern setup to grasp whether even these objectives can be sufficiently achieved without extraneous help. Both the ideas of "Villagism" and "Village Republics" smack of going back to primitive conceptions.

While Vinoba is making headway with his Bhu-daan Yajna and has collected over two lakh acres of land, Communists in PEPSU are reported to have made the landed gentry in the province surrender one and quarter lakh bighas of land to the Communist-led Kisan Sabhas for distribution among tenants. Their methods are not Vinoba's. It is further learnt that preparations are afoot to stage another "Telangana" in PEPSU. The Government has arrested several hundred persons connected with the movement. Developments have to be watched.

FRANCE SHOULD QUIT COLONIES IN INDIA

Karaikal Congress Chief's Plea

KARAIKAL, July 19 (PTI):—France should withdraw from her possessions in India, if it really desired the friendship of India, said Mr. S. O. Rangaswami Pillai, President of Karaikal National Congress commenting on the appeal made recently, in Singapore by Jean Letourneau, French Minister of State, to India, to recognise the Bao Dai Government in Indo-China.

Mr. Pillai said, "one could appreciate the declaration of the intention of France to withdraw its powers from Indo-China, when peace is won, by giving full autonomy either to remain in the French Union or to break off.

"This shows that France has at least now understood the national aspiration and the spirit of renaissance among the Asian nations.

Hyderabad Jail Reforms

HYDERABAD (Dn), July 18 (PTI): Hyderabad's Home Minister, Mr. D. G. Bindu, today stated in the State Assembly during question hour that seven political prisoners were flogged in 1949 as a punishment for their highly "indisciplinary conduct" in instigating prisoners to go on hunger strike, trying to damage Government property and attacking a Civil Administrator when he visited the jail.

There had been no flogging of political prisoners since then, he said.

Mr. Bindu announced that Government were actively considering the question of appointing jail visitors.

Villagers See Luminous Objects In Sky

BUENOS, AIRES, July 19 (UPI-AFP): Villagers at Veronica New Plata said yesterday that they had seen six luminous objects flying at a high speed last night. The objects flew in ever increasing circles until they finally disappeared in the direction of the coast, the villagers said.

JOINT PLAN FOR D.D.T. FACTORY

W.H.O., UNICEF And India Government Agreement

NEW DELHI, July 19.

A JOINT plan to set up a D D T Factory in Delhi was signed here today on behalf of the Government of India, the World Health Organisation, and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary, Ministry of Production, signed for the Government of India, while Mr. S. M. Keeny, Director for Far East Headquarters of UNICEF and Dr. C. Mani, Regional Director, South-East Asia, who, signed for their respective organisations.

The factory which will be in full production by June, 1954, will produce 700 tons, or 1,568,000 lbs. of D D T a year, the cost of production per lb. being estimated at Rs. 1-10-3.

The entire output of the factory—which is to be set up at Najafgarh Road, Delhi — will be devoted to the development and expansion of Public Health campaigns.

The UNICEF will supply plant and equipment for the factory, and W.H.O. technical aid in the form of training facilities and experts. A local chemical firm, which will participate in the enterprise as a minority partner, will provide land for the factory building, and supply water and power. It will also supply some of the raw materials, including sulphuric acid, oleum and chlorine. Alcohol needed for DDT manufacture will be available from another factory 50 miles from Delhi.

The project will be developed through a Board of Directors which will function as a semi-autonomous authority. A majority of the directors will be Government nominees. A senior adviser will be provided by WHO to serve as Chief Technical Adviser to the Government of India in the initial operations of the project.

The estimated cost of the factory to the Government of India, including the land and buildings, installation costs, contingencies and working capital, will be Rs. 22,45,000.

The plant will be operated on a non-profit basis.

Election Petition

BOMBAY, July 19 (UPI): Mr. Shankar Nanasaheb Karpe, whose nomination paper from the Roha Sudhaged ronstituenry in the Colaba district of Bombay state was rejected by the returning officer, has filed an election petition praying for the declaration of the election from the said constituency as void.

The petitioner, whose nomination paper was rejected on the ground of his being a Government contractor, contended in the petition that the rejection was wrongly done.

Four German War Criminals Released

BONN, July 19 (PTI-Reuter): The United States High Commission today announced that Hitlerite ex-General Hans George Reinhardt imprisoned as a war criminal will be released this summer as a clemency measure.

The United States authorities also announced the commutation to life imprisonment of the death sentence imposed on war criminal Eduard Strauch by a United States Military Tribunal.

The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army in Germany, General Thomas Handy, today released as a clemency measure Karl Gickeleiter, and former corporal Martin Bresse.

KHER ATTENDS 'AAN' PREMIERE

LONDON, July 19 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian technicolour film "Aan" had its world premiere at a London theatre last night.

Directed and produced by Mehboob Khan, the film stars Nimmi, Dilip Kumar, Nadira and Premnath.

India's High Commissioner in London, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mrs. Kher and members of the Diplomatic Corps were present among the big audience. The guests were received by the producer director, Mr. Mehboob Khan.

15 Killed By Typhoon

TAIPEH, (Formosa), July 19 (PTI-Reuter): A 100-mile-an-hour typhoon struck southern Formosa today, killing 15 and injuring more than 30 people.

Latest telephone reports reaching Taipeh said floods following in the wake of the devastation, destroyed or washed away more than 150 homes.

Inhabitants were climbing on to rooftops to escape being drowned.

Monument For Their Mascot

JAMMU, July 19 (PTI): 'Jawans' of an Indian Army unit in Jammu have erected a monument over the grave of their mascot, a bear named "Jack" which died recently.

"Jack," who was the pet of 'Jawans' and officers alike, had the duty of guarding unit camps.

When six-month-old "jack" got a dangerous stomach ailment, the best medical aid was given to it but it died.

The 'Jawans' buried the bear with military honours and shed tears and placed wreaths over his grave. A monument rose over the grave later.

Dead Man Gets Promotion!

TRIVANDRUM, July 19 (UPI): The education department of the Travancore-Cochin Government have posthumously promoted a primary teacher to the lower secondary rank.

Mr. Madhava Menon, who was a primary teacher in a Government school at Valladam died in February 1951. Without knowing that the teacher is dead, the department promoted him to the lower secondary grade, and the order of promotion has just been received in the school.

FLIGHT TO MARS IN 1954

Picard Wants Sponsor

DUNCAN, British Columbia, July 19 (UPA): Stratosphere explorer Dr. Jean Felix Picard today guaranteed a trip to the Mars by 1954 to anyone willing to pay dol. 250,000 for the ride.

The 68-year-old scientist, who retired this year from the University of Minnesota faculty, said his flight was set for 1954 because he believed that the Mars would be in the most favourable position then for the observations he wants to make there.

He said, "If there is oxygen on the Mars, there must be vegetable life and where there is vegetable life there can be animal life, even a race of human beings."

Picard and his scientist wife, Dr. Jeanette Picard are working at their retreat near this Vancouver Island centre on plans for the projected flight. He said he would go to the Mars in balloons already tested and proven. He said that all that was needed was a sponsor with the minimum of dol. 250,000 to devote to the advancement of science. He added that the advertising value to the sponsor would be "tremendous", and the contribution to science "could not be calculated."

COMMERCIAL TIES ON BASIS OF EQUALITY

Red China's Clarification

HONGKONG, July 19 (PTI-Reuter).

CHINA has told Britain she is willing to restore and develop commercial relations with foreign Governments on a basis of equality and mutual benefit, Peking Radio said today.

The Radio announced that Dr. Chang Hanfu, Deputy Chinese Foreign Minister in a note on July 5, replying to the British notes of April 18, and May 19, said that the difficulties being encountered by British traders and manufacturers in China were the result of the British Government's policy in following the American embargo, and in being hostile to the People's Republic of China.

In Washington it was announced yesterday that a Five-Power Conference on trade with China would open on July 28 attended by the United States Britain, France, Canada and Japan.

China Agrees To British Withdrawal

HONG KONG July 19.

Radio Peking announced today that the Chinese Government had accepted the decision of the British trade firms established in China to withdraw.

The decision was made in consideration of the difficulties brought about by the "restrictions, embargo and blockade enforced by the British Government at American request", radio Peking stated.

The radio quoted for first time the statement made on July 5 by Deputy Foreign Minister, Chang Han Fu, that the Chinese Government, on the one hand was "determined to protect all foreign interests established in China and respecting Chinese laws and rules" and on the other hand "will grant to firms desiring to withdraw from China all requested aid in order to enable the liquidation of their business according to the methods they preferred".—(UPI-AFP).

MAIN DIFFICULTY OF CEYLON INDIANS

Another Memorandum To Colombo Premier

COLOMBO, July 19 (PTI).

THE Ceylon Indian Congress today appealed to Premier Dudley Senanayake to ensure justice to the Indian community so that they could take their proper place with other communities in Ceylon in building a stable and democratic future of "our country."

The main difficulty, the memorandum pointed out, was in satisfying the Commissioner regarding uninterrupted residence for the prescribed period. Absence of proper records on many estates made it difficult or impossible for estate workers to establish this important qualification for citizenship. The persons concerned did in fact possess the required qualification but were unable to produce documentary evidence as such to satisfy the Commissioner. Nor did they have at their disposal any alternative method of proving their residence since they lived in linerooms free of rent and had no receipts for rents or similar evidence to give. While the onus of proof might ultimately rest on the labourer, since a proof of this type did not exist in fact, the whole procedure became farcical. "The point we sought to make is merely that if the spirit of the act is to be given effect some simplification of the law and procedure is necessary, particularly in regard to proof of prescribed residential qualification", the memorandum said

Story Of An Accident

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Abdul Sudhana, a mazdoor was arrested by the city police today after he had inadvertently caused an accident in which one man was injured by pushing a parked taxi opposite the General Post Office.

The police said that the driver of the taxi had parked the vehicle and left for a cup of tea asking the coolie to keep an eye on it. A couple of taxis standing in front left with their passengers and in order to occupy the first place in the queue, the coolie was stated to have started pushing the vehicle ahead. But the engine started of its own accord and the driverless vehicle swerved round, crossed the road and hit the structures put up by the job-work typists on the opposite pavement. Three of the structures were damaged and one of the typists, Himmatrai was slightly injured. After hitting the opposite pavement, the taxi came to a stop.

The coolie has been arrested.

Maj.-Gen. Robert W. Grow, whose diary was photographed by a Russian agent in Frankfurt last year will appear before a secret court martial next Wednesday charged with improperly recording, 'classified military information.'

Giri Plan For Peak Production

(Continued from page 12)

ter for us to decide for ourselves what is best for our own country.

FAIR DEAL

I do not want to flatter myself on this, nor do I like any new coinage like the 'Giri Approach'. I fully appreciate the need for ploughing back a part of the profits of the industrial undertakings for purposes of expansion of the industry and thereby opening out fresh avenues for employment. But I am sure you do not seriously suggest that any claim by labour for a share of the available surplus profits of industry should be deemed as a sign of no co-operation, or of lack of understanding and goodwill. From what I have already said, it will be clear that I believe or inmutual agreements being reached between capital and labour than any legislation. I would not, however, hesitate to say that legislation might still be inevitable in some cases however much some may dislike it

NO 'GO SLOW'

I have already said that I attach great importance to discipline and hard work. It follows that indiscipline or "go slow" tactics where they are established will have no support, so far as I am concerned.

Speaking on the workers provident fund scheme, he said "I can assure you that it is not the intention of the Central Government to have an over-centralised organisation."

STATE INSURANCE

In regard to the employees state insurance, the Minister said "I am aware of complaints that have been made in regard to actual working of the scheme and these are having my attention. I need only assure you that everything possible will be done to ensure that the scheme confers the benefits in as satisfactory a manner as the act intends.

Mr. Giri continued industrial housing in my view is a problem which needs the highest priority, and if various schemes formulated since 1946 have remained unimplemented, might I say frankly that part of the responsibility for this delay has to be borne by the employers? If this were not the case, I feel we would have had more houses by now.

I do not propose, at this stage to go into the details which you have referred to except to note in passing that you do recognise that a housing scheme for industrial workers will need financial assistance from the employers as well as from the Government.

Millworker's Suicide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A millworker committed suicide today by jumping from the second floor of a building in Lal Baug, police reported today.

Narayan, the deceased, was a fitter in a city mill. He had been sick for a while and was discharged from the hospital last week. When he resumed work, he was demoted to the position of a peon, since he was not physically strong enough to carry on as a fitter. The reversion entailed a loss of salary. It was stated that the worker was upset and decided to put an end to his life.

Students' Petition To M.L.A.s'

Suspend School Fees In Famine Areas

MADRAS, July 19 (UPI).

TWO petitions one signed by 37,957 students of 153 institutions from the districts of Andhra Desa and another by about 1,700 students from Madras City were presented to the members of the State Legislative Assembly with the permission of the Speaker.

The petitions were read in the House for the benefit of the members by the Assembly Secretary.

This is, perhaps the first time in annals of legislative practice in India that petitions from the people are presented to the members.

The students' demand inter alia included (1) reduction of tuition, examination and special fees which were enhanced since 1948, (2) to increase the number of scholarships and free-studentships on the basis of the poverty of students, (3) suspension of collection of tuition fees from students, in famine affected areas of Rayalaseema, Guntur, Nellore Coimbatore, etc., and (4) increase the number of seats in technical and professional colleges and schools.

The students in their appeal to the members said: "We request you all not to take this appeal as any party concern but to consider it as the united appeal of students to all members of the Assembly, irrespective of party affiliation. We request you all to consider and act upon the demands raised in the appeal immediately.

The Education Minister, Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, assured that the Government would give very sympathetic and earnest consideration to the contents of the petitions of the students and assured the members and through them the students that their petitions would receive "our utmost and sympathetic consideration."

The Speaker said that there would be no discussion on the petitions.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, July 19

New York Cotton market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1795/98.

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, July 19.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1,802-8 to Rs. 1,805.

Later on Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,795.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 19.

The local bullion market opened quiet on lower Calcutta advices and fluctuated within a narrow range. At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 161-12 and after improving at Rs. 161-14 declined at Rs. 161-8 and steadied at Rs. 161-10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 161-2.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 89-6 and after declining at Rs. 89-4 advanced at Rs. 89-11 and steadied at Rs. 89-8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 89-12 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 62-8.

Later on there was further unloading by bulls and silver declined at Rs. 160 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 89-11. At the level there was a scattered covering and the market closed as under.

Ready silver	160	0	0
Forward	160	6	0
Ready gold	89	6	0
Forward	89	0	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, July 19.

The produce market was quietly steady with moderate business. Castorseeds September delivery after fluctuating between Rs. 163 and Rs. 165-8 steadied at Rs. 164. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS

Bold ready	32	0	0
Coromandal ready	32	0	0
Khandesh quality	32	12	0
Groundnut local ex-mill	51	0	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	16	6	0
August	16	7	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold ready delivery	29	12	0
Satna small ready	26	8	0
Linseed Oil ready	17	2	0
CASTOR SEEDS			
Ready Madras quality	33	8	0
Oil First Pressure	20	4	0
Oil Commercial	17	4	0
September	164	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, July 19.

2 1/2 p.c. 1954	98	8	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1955	98	8	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	90	8	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	93	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1962	91	4	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	82	12	0
3 p.c. 1963 Con.	80	6	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	100	6	0
3 p.c. 1957	98	5	0
3 p.c. 1958	98	3	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	92	8	0
3 p.c 1959-61	96	5	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	90	5	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	87	7	0
3½ p.c. 1954-59	100	10	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	103	0	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60	103	6	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1958-68	105	6	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	97	12	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	95	4	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	98	12	0
2¾ p. c. U.P. 1961	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1962	99	2	0
2¾ p. c. Madras 1961	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1955	98	12	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1958	98	0	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1952	106	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	100	1	0
3 p. c. U.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 p. c. NWF 1952	102	0	0
4 p. c. Bom. Muni.	100	12	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni, 1959	107	0	0
6 p.c. Bom. Muni 1954	104	4	0
3-1/4 p.c. Bom. Muni 1965	94	8	0
3 1/4 p.c. B.M. 1977	87	12	0
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1970	100	12	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 19.

120 D. Ready Japan	5	2	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	11	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	14	0
150 D. Ready Italy	4	3	0
150 D. Box July	825	0	0
150 D. Box August	832	0	0

July high 840, low 820; August high 843, low 826.

2/40 staple August opening	821
2/40 staple August highest	825
2/40 staple August lowest	805
2/40 staple August close	805

AMERICAN MARKETS

DOMESTIC MILLS BUYING IN COTTON

Sharp Break In Wall Street

NEW YORK, July 18, (UPA): Cotton prices crowded practically all action into the last quarter hour when prices moved up smartly under light but persistent buying by domestic mill interests plus short covering by day traders before the weekend.

Traders saw nothing in the news to explain the demand and attributed it partly to technical conditions following two days of sharp declines.

Prior to the late comeback the market dawdled holding within a 15-point range responsive small orders either way.

Market students thought the market was ripe for a technical rally despite increasingly favourable crop news. Crop news and private crop estimates were expected to become an influential factor shaping the market trend.

The market opened off one to four points, dipped to forenoon losses of three to nine points and then rallied to close 12 to 17 points higher.

Closing prices included:—

	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	39.85	....	....	39.95
Oct.	36.46	36.64	36.39	36.63
Dec.	36.22	36.42	36.16	36.40
March	36.12	36.30	36.04	36.30
May	35.95	36.14	35.89	35.14
July	35.54	35.70	35.51	35.70
Oct.	34.10	34.17	34.08	34.24
Dec.	33.92	33.98	33.90	34.04
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot	38.80	....	....	....
Oct.	36.39	36.59	36.36	36.58
Dec.	36.17	36.36	36.12	36.36
March	36.08	36.27	36.08	36.27
May	35.91	36.02	36.00	36.10
July	35.51	35.58	35.57	35.70
Oct.	34.07	34.24	34.04	34.25
Dec.	33.88	34.04	34.04	34.06

New York Stock Market

Industrials suffered the sharpest break in three months, leading stocks in a decline which pared some three-quarter billion dollars from market valuation.

The volumue on the decline continued to be small, however with sales of 1,02,000 shares.

Industrials finished 27,390 on averages. Rails and utilities followed suit.

Of 1,070 issues traded 564 declined, 223 advanced and 283 were unchanged.

The curb turnover totalled 270,000 shares.

The turnover in bonds amounted to 2,620,000 dollars.—UPA.

U. S. STEEL PRICE RANGE

The following was the price range of U.S. Steel on the New York market today:+

High 40-5/8; Low 40-1/8; Close 40 1/8.

SILVER

On the New York market today the price of silver was unchanged at 82-3|4 cents per ounce.

TIN

On the New York market today, the following were the prices:

Spot—unchanged at 121-1|2 cents per pound.

September—120.50 cents per pound bid.

December—117.50 cents per pound bid.

METAL

On the New York market today, the following were the prices:

Lead—15.45 cents per pound bid for September and 15.40 cents per pound bid for December.

Zinc.—14.45 cents per pound bid for September and 14.45 cents per pound bid for December.

PEPPER

The pepper market was steadier today with spot quoted around dol. 1.85 per pound nom.

July arrivals were quoted around dol. 1.78, August dol. 1.67-68 a pound July shipment at dol. 1.63; August at dol. 1.56 per pound; all ex-dock.

RUBBER

Rubber futures were ten to 28 lower with sales of 37 contracts.

Closing were:

Sept.—38.30-35; October—30.50 nom.; November—29.70 nom. Dec. —29.05-08; Jan.—28.50 nom.

COPRA

Copra was today quoted at dol. 125 per snort ton nom.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 9-1|4 cents per pound nom.

CASTOR SEEDS

Castor seeds for Brazilian quality were today quoted at US dol. 175 per long ton fob Brazil.

Castor oil in bulk was quoted at 22-1|2 cents per pound nom.

SEEDS

On the New York market today the folowing prices were quoted:

Soyabeans 10-7|8.

Peanut 23-1|2 to 24.

LONDON MARKETS

TIN

The tin market declined sharply but steadied at a lower level.

Spot was marked down 3-3|4 to 968-1|2 and Three Months was down 4 to 966-1|4.

Closing prices were:

Spot—byers 968; selers 969; ers 969; business nil.

Three months—buyers 966; sellers 966-1|2; business at 968 to 966.

Settlement—968-1|2.

In the unofficial afternoon session the turnover was of 15 tons, all forward.

Closing prices were:

Spot—buyers 968; sellers 969; business nil.

Three months—buyers 966-1|2; sellers 967; business at 966-1|2.

RUBBER

The rubber market was dull today.

Closing prices were:

Spot—26-1|2, 27.

Aug.—26-1|2, 26-3|4; business 26-3|4 to 27.

Sept—26, 26-1|2.

Oct.-Dec.—25-1|2, 25-3|4, business 25-3|4.

Jan- Mar—24-3|4, 25, business at both prices.

Apr.-June—24 nom. cif.

July—25-3|4, 26-1|4.

August—25-1|2, 26-1|4, business 25-3|4.

September—25-1|2, 26.

Estate Crepe—Cif. July-August —Thick 32-3|4 seller, Thin 31-1|2, 31-3|4.

PEPPER

The pepper market was quiet today.

Lampong was quoted at 10 sh. 4-1|2d.

Muntok was quoted at 10 sh. 7-1|2d. sellers.

Sarawak wasquoted a t10 sh. 10-1|2d. for July and 10 sh. 9d. for August, both sellers.

Malabar Spot was quoted at 1,460 sellers; and July was quoted at 1,300 sellers.

MERCURY

On the London market today the price of mercury was quoted unchanged bstween 65 and 65-1|2 pounds sterling per flask.

SILVER

On the London market today, the price of silver was quoted unchanged at 72-1|2 pence per ounce, for both spot and forward.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 11th July:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A)	16,09,15,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	540,64,48,000
Time Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A)	3,72,75,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	306,53,68,000
Cash in India	33,30,58,000
Balances with othe serve Bank in India	51,36,73,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	11,97,51,000
Money at call and short notice in India	22,08,65,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	299,93,95,000
Advances in India (B)	471,81,13,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	46,53,31,000

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

NEW DELHI, July 19 (PTI): Wholesale prices, as measured by official index (with the year ended August 1939 as 100) showed a rise of 2.1 per cent to 374.8 in June 1952, as compared with 367.1 (revised) for the previous month says a press note. The index was however, 5.3 per cent lower than the pre-Korean (June 1950) level and 17.9 per cent lower than that of a year ago.

During the month under review, index numbers for al the groups registered increase: 'food articles' increased by 2.5 per cent to 349.6, 'industrial raw materials' by 3.8 per cent to 430.3, semi-manufacturer, manufactures by 2.3 per cent to 330|6, 'manufactures' by 0.6 per cent to 373.6 and 'miscellaneous' by 3.5 per cent to 603.2.

Cotton Stocks In Bombay

BOMBAY, July 19.

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 17th July 1952	6,14,996
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 17th July 1952	8,77,715
Same period last year	7.75,391
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th July 1952	5,98,287
Same time last year	4,71,539

Suga. Production

NEW DELHI, July 18.

Production of raw sugar (gur) in the country during the current year (1951-52) has shown an increase of 279,000 tons or five per cent over last year's output according to the final estimate of the sugarcane crop issued by the Directorate of Economics and Statisties of the Indian Food and Agriculture Ministry today, The area under sugarcane during the current year has shown an increase of 513,000 acres or 12.2 per cent over last year's acreage.

The area under the crop during the current year is 4,727,000 acres compared to the revised figure of 4,214,000 acres last year. The yield of raw sugar is estimated at 5,895,000 tons in the current year compared to 5.616,000 tons in 19g0-51.

Castorseeds Sept.

BOMBAY, July 19.

Opening	163	4	0
Highest	165	8	0
Lowest	162	4	0
Close	163	0	0

HONG KONG GOLD PRICE AND DOLLAR RATES

HONG KONG, July 18: The following were the closing rates of gold and HK dollar on the Hong Kong market today:

HK dol. 6.4638 per US dollar for cash; HK dol. 6.507 per US dollar for TT. HK dol. 15.78 per pound sterling. HK dol. 298.38 per Chinese tael of gold.—UPA.

Caustic Soda Industry

TARIFF BODY TO HOLD FRESH ENQUIRY

NEW DELHI, July 18.

On representations made by some manufacturers that the cost of production of indigenous caustic soda and bleaching powder has increased since the last enquiry conducted by the late Tariff Board, the Government of India have decided to ask the Tariff Commission to hold a fresh enquiry into the question of protection or assistance to the caustic soda and bleaching powder industry.

Firms or persons interested in the industry or in industries dependent on the use of these articles, who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Commission, are advised to address the Secretary, Tariff Commission, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Pak Delegation To India

KARACHI, July 19 (PTI): The Pakistan Government last night announced that the Secretary to the Commerce Ministry Mr. M. Karamatullah will lead the Pakistan delegation to India to negotiate a new trade agreement.

The delegation will leave on July 22.

The Pakistan Government announcement said, "the new agreement is expected to overcome the difficulties that arose in the previous agreement.

It said: "Though the supply of coal and steel from India and the offtake of jute from Pakistan lagged behind the agreed quantity, the agreement served a useful purupose inasmuch as it kept the trade going between the two countries"

JAP. MOVE FOR TRADE WITH CHINA

WASHINGTON, July 19 (PTI-Reuter): Japan is shortly expected to press for an easing of present restrictions to enable her to trade with Red China on equal terms with the Western powers it was learned today.

Japan's attendance at a conference in Washington with the United State was announced in Tokyo yesterday. The United States, Britain, Canada and France will also attend the meeting which is expected to open on July 28 or 29.

Diplomatic quarters said the conference was not being sponsored by any one Government, but was being held "by mutual agreement."

Japan's Minister in Washington Mr. Ryuji Takeuchi will head the Japanese delegation. He will be assisted by Mr. Haruki Mori, chief of the Economic Department of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Names of delegates from other countries have not yet been announced.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, July 18.

The market turned fairly sharply lower on profit-taking with the approach of weekend and professional liquidation prompted by foreign advices. Few sections escaped the downtrend although several resistant features were noted among spot issues and gold shares. Germans held steady. In rentes five per cent loan led to section downward.

BRUSSELS:- The forward market was unsettled by rumours of an early peace in Korea. Shares particularly affected include Katanga, Royal Dutch, Cockerill and Ougree. In contract the firmness yesterday in Tubize was maintained. Spot colonials and coals were irregular. Banking were resistant.

talking of BOOKS

In Search Of Freedom

Hindi Translations Of English Books

(1) AZADI KI KHOJ ME: By Peter Pirogoff. (2) NAI SAMYATA KI JHAKHI: By Robert MacDuff (3) UJALA ME ANDHERA: By Arther Koestler. (4) DISO SANGARSH: By Penington Hall. Published by ADHUNIK SAHITYA PRAKASHAN, Delhi.

Translations of well-known books, they are all frankly anti-Communist, though of course they are authentic in the sense that they are based on personal experience.

A small outline of Hall's book will give an idea of the general trend of these books. He traces the plurality in political thought to the increase in consciousness and the widening of man's mental horizon. He examines the development from Aristotle through Locke and Rousseau to Marx. He reminds us that modern conflicts are fought with new weapons, which consist not only of aeroplanes and U-boats but of the whole complicated machinery of propaganda. While accepting Marx's conclusions, he is unable to accept their perverted practice in the U.S.S.R.

Koestler's great novel is made available to Hindi-readers but they get only the story, not the metaphor-studded movement of Koestler's style. This defect is common to all the books translated by Adhunik Publications. The style is lost in translation.

ROOSEVELT KE SANSMARAN: By John Gunther. Adhunik Sahitya Publications. Price: Rs. 1-8.

This book is not a summing up of Roosevelt's tremendous activities or an appraisal of his role in world politics. It is an informal cordial meeting with the man who guided America's destiny for 13 years and the world during one of the most critical periods of modern history. The eminent writer's aim is to indicate that the secret of Roosevelt's personality, his integrity and his success lay in qualities like large-heartedness, superabundent energy and a perennial sense of humour and an unshakable faith in democratic means and ideals. Students will enjoy this book and rush to the larger works of this great man.

VICHARVAN EMERSON: By Mark Van Dorean .

This is the most pleasing of the Adhunik Publications. The different aspects of Emerson's mind are dealt with in seperate chapters—his social thought, his contribution to literature, has academic work. Emerson was not a pioneer or a revolutionary but he was one of the builders of the American mind on classical lines and started a tradition which is not dissimiliar to the English, which continues amidst the multifarious activities of that breath-taking nation.

REVALUATION

BHARAT ME ANGREZI RAJYA KE DO SO BARAS: By Keshav Kumar Thakore. Adarsh Hindi Pustakalaya, Allahabad. Price Rs. 10. Pages 812.

If today the morale of the Indian people shows many lacunae it is because of two hundred years of foreign yoke. We are still uncertain whether it was non-violence that got us our independence or the difficulties of Britain at home. And we very much doubt if our truth and non-violence can run the machinery of Government. Our way of thinking and working is half-Western and half-Indian. In this difficult position when we are not sure whether we ought to be ashamed of ourselves or proud of ourselves, a revaluation history helps to clear the mind.

In this volume Mr. Thakore examines the weaknesses and failings of the Indians which enabled the British to get a firm footing in India. He ably supplements and continues the excellent work done by Pandit Sunderlalji whose book 'BHARAT ME ANGRAZI RAJYA' stops at 1857.

ANIMAL CONFERENCE: By Shaukat Usmani. Usta Publications. Price Rs. 2 Pages 61.

This story will create as much delight among children in a Current Affairs period as a fruit and icecream cup does at a tea party. Adults also will enjoy it. The title lets the cat out of the bag—it is a satirical allegory in the tradition of Swift and Orwell, on the works of man. The animals of the jungle gather together and examine the present world situation, the chances of human survival and of the world falling into their hands again.

After two thousand years of civilization, even in the animal world valour is no longer the supreme virtue but cunning. Not the Lion but the Fox is the President. They discuss defence measures to protect their species from the ravages of the A and H-bombs. They form air, water, earth and underground committees and discover magic springs and herbs which render the bombs harmless. The obvious reproach is that human beings are intensely active in manufacturing means of destruction but have done nothing towards preserving human life and making it stable and happy.

OUR NATIONAL SONGS: Publication Division, Ministry of Broadcasting and Information.

This tiny booklet is on the two songs Vande Mataram and Janaganamana. It tells of the origin of these songs and their role in the struggle for independence. There is a note on the use of these songs at public functions. The musical notation with the correct rhythm for the national anthem is also given.

RAJASTHAN: Issued by the Tourist Traffic Branch, Ministry of Transport, Delhi.

The name has many historical associations for the Indian but except Udaipur, it is not quite the place for a vacation. But to the foreigner, Rajasthan with its old fashioned life, its veiled silver-laden women, its architecture dovetailing so often into Moghul design, and its dry moors and lakes offers a fascinating week. And this brochure is full of the right type of photos.

THE BACKGROUND OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY: Published by the All India Congress Committee. Delhi. Price Re. One . Pages 110.

This is a presentation of the Foreign Policy from the Congress angle. It is a defence of the policy and more satisfactory as record than as a defence.

INDIAN TEMPLES

INDIAN TEMPLES (135 PHOTOGRAPHS): Chosen and Annotated by Monod Bruhl. For Oxford University Press. Price Rs. 15.

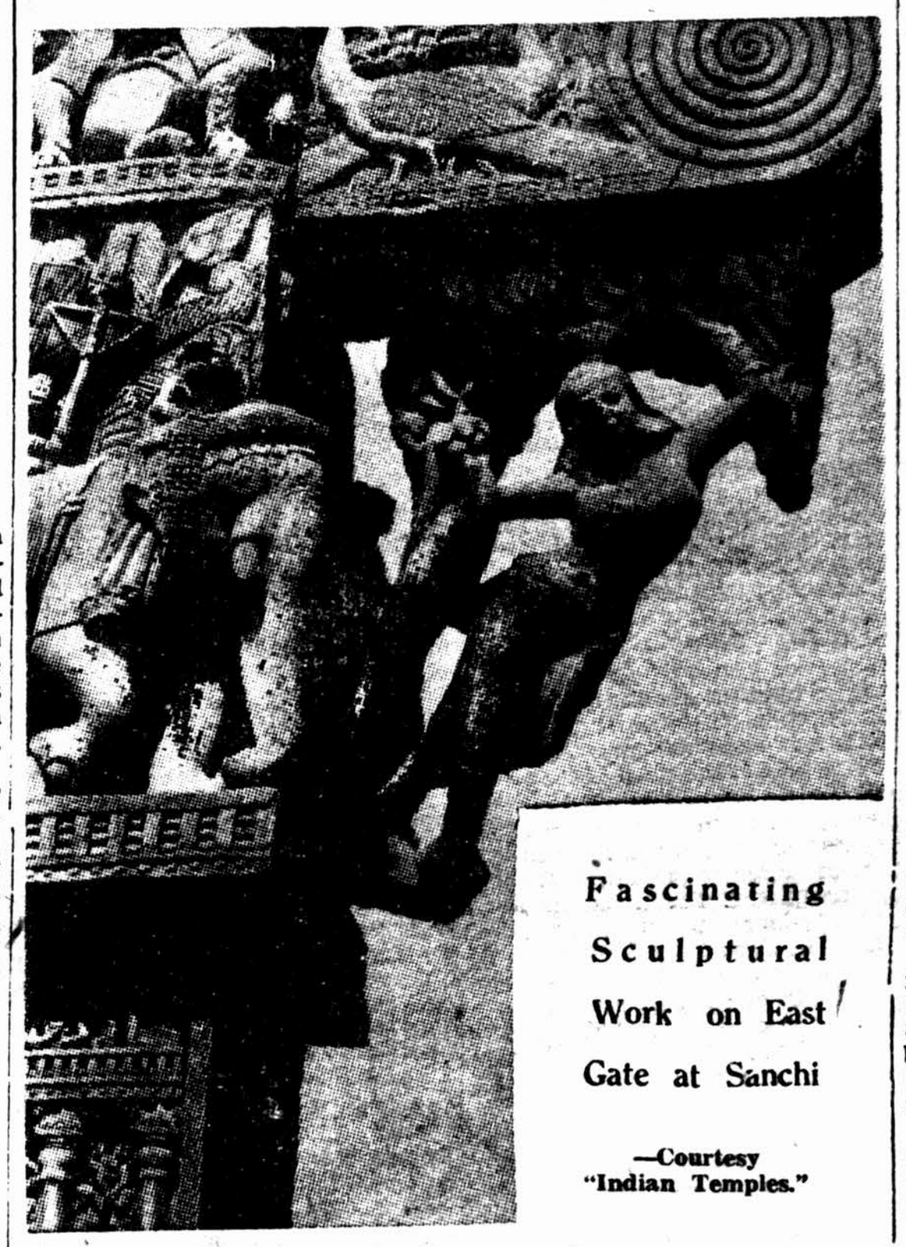
Running a new edition this book is a pictorial journey through the relegious tradition of Ind. We see this tradition immortalized in stone by the power and faith of unknown artists. In the south are the detailed structures expressing the thousand—souled pantheism of Hinduism. There are the Buddha statues, symbols of tranquillity, and in the Nepalese temples we are at the roots, the most ancient temples we have. In religious architecture we have one of the abiding links between a living civilization and its art: and this collection will interest all.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY: By Henry George. Published by the Henry George Foundation of Great Britain. Pages 406.

This book is likely to oe as popular with readers today as it was when first published twenty years ago. The general theoretical structure of political economy is discussed with a socialist fervour and yet without any trace of bitterness. He traces the unequal distribution of wealth to the institution of private property and insists on its abolition with a moral warmth. The impression is of a developed and well-read mind at work in suggesting a desirable pattern of life.

—D. C.

YAKSHINI



Fascinating Sculptural Work on East Gate at Sanchi

—Courtesy "Indian Temples."

Rules Of Games

BOOK OF RULES OF GAMES AND SPORTS: Revised and brought up-to-date by the Staff of the YMCA College of Physical Education Saidapet, Madras, published by YMCA Publishing House, 5 Russell Street, Calcutta Pages 358. Price Rs. 3/8

Sports organisations, in particular, and sportsmen, in general, will enthusiastically welcome 'A Book Of Rules Of Games And Sports' published by the YMCA College of Physical Education, Saidapet, which has brought upto-date the rules governing the games of cricket, hockey, football, basketball, volleyball, softball, lawn tennis, badminton, teni-koit, table tennis, wrestling, boxing, atya-pitya, kho-kho, hutu-tu, kabaddi, netball, throwball, swimming, diving and water polo, track and field events.

Besides being informative, and diagramatic, this book incorporates some new and additional features. The rules governing track and field events are the latest international rules that will be followed at the Helsinki Olympics. Table of records — World and Indian — are kept up to date. The directions for laying out a field for track and Field events is an innovation.

Indian games have been carefully compiled from the rules followed by the Akhil Maharashtra Shikshana Mandal and the Kabbadi rules are framed from the Olympic Games Association s rules.

Physical education institutes, schools, colleges, sports organisations and clubs will find this book their 'vade mecum.

—EDGEE.

Delving Into Rural India

PEEP INTO LIVES OF HUMBLE FOLK

MY INDIA: By Jim Corbett, Published by the Oxford University Press, Price Rs. 6-12.

THOUSANDS of books are published in the world every year and I sometimes wonder if the printing press has not proved a curse to man's intellect. Out of the thousands of books printed, it is rarely that one comes across a good book. I would call a book good that one can read again and again with pleasure. Jim Corbett's "My India" seems to me one of such surprises.

Jim Corbett joined the Railway on a modest job some years before the First World War. He was fond of shooting game and seems to have devoted his leisure to shooting man-eaters all over North India. I do not think he or any of his friends ever dreamt that he would end his life as an author of a remarkable book, not on game hunting but on the people of India.

It is a simple story, well told, of the various types of Indians of humble station, mostly villagers, who lived their humdrum lives of sorrow and suffering, often alleviated by the kindness and generosity of Corbett and his sister. Here is no history of India, no generalizations about Indians, no patronizing account of the poor in India, no sweeping condemnation of any classes or theories. Here are straightforward sketches of a herdsman who lived in his village, when Corbett was a young man; of "the best and most successful poacher in Kaladhemgi" who taught young Corbett how to poach and shoot; of a brave villager who pulled away his brother from the grip of a leopard who sat on him; of an untouchable who became a supervisor, thanks to Corbett, and served the Railway, honoured by its employees of higher castes; of the hunting of Sultana, a brave and noble Robin Hood of India of whom he says: "I could have wished that he had been given a more lenient sentence (than of death), for no other reason than that he had been branded a criminal at birth and had not a fair chance that when power was in his hands, he had not oppressed the poor, that when I tracked him to the bunyan tree he spared my life and the lives of my friends. And finally that he went to his meeting with Freddy (his captor), not armed with a knife or a revolver, but with a water melon in his hands."

It is the story of an India of the hills untouched by political fever, untroubled by world war or revolutions, oppressed by abject poverty and disease, steeped in superstition, agitated only by the adventures of a man-eater or the depredations of an outlaw, ennobled by acts of heroism and honour, stifled by custom and softened by patience and a sense of fatality. Corbett does not talk of these villagers as if they were some alien or inferior people. He writes of them with affection and understanding. He speaks of them with respect and compassion, as for brothers in need of comfort and courage No doubt his world is different from theirs but one never gets the impression that he

(Continued on page 23, col. 1)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE following quotation on "Education" by James A. Moss, Founder of the U. S. Flag Association, is worth reproducing:—

I bear the torch that enlightens the world, fires the ambition of man, feeds the flame of genius. I give wings to dreams and might to hand and brain.

From out the deep shadows of the past I come, wearing the scars of struggle and the stripes of toil, but bearing in triumph the wisdom of all ages. Man, because of me, too, holds dominion of earth air and sea; it is for him to leash the fighting, plumb the deep, and shackle the ether.

I am the parent of progress, creator of culture, moulder of destiny. Philosophy, science and art are the works of my hand. to banish ignorance, discourage vice, disarm anarchy.

Thus have I become freedom's citadel, the arm of democracy, the hope of youth, the pride of adolescence, the joy of age. Fortunate the nations and happy the homes that welcome me.

Cellophane Work

Most of us are well acquainted with the transparent wrappings which are now to be found on packets of chocolates, sweet drops and many other commodities. This material, commonly known as cellophane, can also be purchased in large sheets. By cutting it into strips, folding and doubling it over, this material can be made into various articles of decoration. It can also be used to protect the surface of charts, pictures and similar articles instead of using glass. Although this material is not very strong to use in a single layer, yet when folded over to three or four thicknesses, it is quite strong enough to use for a belt or bangle. Again, if it has been crumpled up it can be straightened out quite flat by dipping it in water and spreading it out flat to dry.

Covering Picture

For covering pictures or charts, a similar method to the above is employed. Cut a piece of the material about two inches larger than the size of the chart. This two inches is for turning over to the back and sticking down. Mount the chart on a sheet of cardboard or 3-ply. Take the sheet of cellophane and damp one side with a sponge. Lay the dry side over the chart or picture, bend one side over to the back and stick it down. Take the opposite edge, bend it over and stick this down also. The top and bottom are now done likewise. When the cellophane dries, it will stretch tightly over the chart, all wrinkles and creases having been removed.

Belts, Bangles & Head-Bands

To make a simple belt, bangle or headband, proceed as follows. Use cellopahne paper 8 in long and 4 in. wide; cut in half, making two strips 8 in. by 2 in. A large number of these strips are required for a fair sized belt.

Each piece is now folded over so as to make a strip 8 in. by 1/2 in. When doing this fold each edge to the centre, then fold again. Now take each strip thus folded and turn over each end to the centre as shown in Fig. (1). Next fold them over again as shown in Fig. 1 (2). Fig. 1 (3), shows how this should be folded in halves again. The size of each of these should be exactly the same, i.e., 1 in. by ½ in. After making a number of these, proceed to fit them one into the other as follows:—Take one piece (A) and fit it into the folds of another (B). Another piece (C) is then pushed into the folds of (B). This operation is continued until the length required to make the belt is completed. For a bangle about twenty-four pieces are required, and the first piece is fitted to the twenty-fourth piece by the later being inserted into the former by either one of them being unfolded and tucked into the other as shown in the illustration in Fig. 1.

Coloured Layer Belts

For a hair or head-band, a piece of elastic sewn to the ends is all that is required, but for fastening the felt a small press stud is used, one part being sewn to each end of the belt. Suitable bone fastenings can also be purchased.

If it is desired to make a belt of various colours all that is necessary is to cut a number of strips of coloured paper two inches long and slightly under half an inch wide. These strips are placed in the centre of the piece of cellophane before it is folded as described before.

To make a larger belt, having two pieces to each section, strips should be cut to double the length but the same width; therefore when folded in the usual way they will measure half an inch wide and two inches long. The same method of making up is used., but with two folded strips of cellophane instead of one as shown in Fig. 1.

Handsome Is As Handsome Does

The constant interchange of those thousand little courtesies which imperceptibly sweeten life, has a happy effect upon the features, and spreads a mellow evening charm over the wrinkles of old age.

—WASHINGTON IRVING.

Two Games To Play

For word squares each player draws a box of 25 small squares, 5 squares by 5, on his own sheet of paper.

Starting with either player, each in alternate turn calls a letter of the alphabet. Both place this letter in one of their squares. Once the letter is marked it may not be erased. When 25 letters have been called all the squares on both players' papers will be filled.

The idea is to form as many words of 3, 4 or 5 letters possible, reading horizontally and vertically in crossword puzzle fashion. Plurals are okay but foreign words or abbreviations are not.

Every five-letter word earns 10 points, four letters words 5, and 3 letter words 2. No score for two-letter words. There may be a score for only one word on any line. For example, if you formed the word apart, you score 10 points. You do not also score for part or art. Player with the higher score wins. The best possible score is 100 points.

Some Tips

Some tips on playing the game:—

If you have a word in mind don't call the letters in regular rotation but start off with the last letter to fool your opponent. Also, wait for him to call obvious letters, like the vowels or t or s or r. But don't be like the stubborn pair who played through an entire game without once calling a vowel.

In a variation it is required that both players place the first letters in the upper left hand square

Word golf is also played with paper and pencil but without drawing any diagrams. One player calls off a four-letter word and both players mark that down, too.

Now the object here is to transform the first called word into the second by changing one letter at a time. But each time you change a letter you must have an acceptable English word. The player who completes the transformation in the fewer number of changes (strokes) is the winner.

For example, suppose the first word called is crow, the second word, shot. Player A changes it like this: crow, crop, chop, shop, shot. That was accomplished in 4 strokes. B plays it, crow chow, show, shot. B wins by 1 stroke.

Stamp News

A new stamp from Western Germany honours Konrad Rontgen. It shows his portrait and the first X-ray valve, for which he was awarded the first Nobel Prize for Physics, 50 years ago.

Solomon Islands stamps are to be issued in new colours and designs.

A set of stamps depicting various sports has been placed on sale in Bulgaria.

Argentina's latest stamp pays tribute to women's franchise.

Odd Taste

There was an old man from Capri,
Whose taste was as queer as could be.
He always ate custard
With plenty of mustard,
And liked lots of salt in his tea.

Lost And Found

"Look here, waiter," cried the angry diner. "I've just found a collar-stud in my soup."

"Oh thank you, sir," replied the waiter, "I've been looking all over the place for it."

Double Meaning

The two missing words are pronounced the same, but have different meanings. What are they?

The — had somehow got blocked up.

We cleared it out that day.

And then of course the prisoner — rapidly away.

No Argument

James was tired of listening to Tommy's boasting. Finally he said: "Well at least I can do something that you can't.

"What's that?" asked Tommy.

"Read my writing."

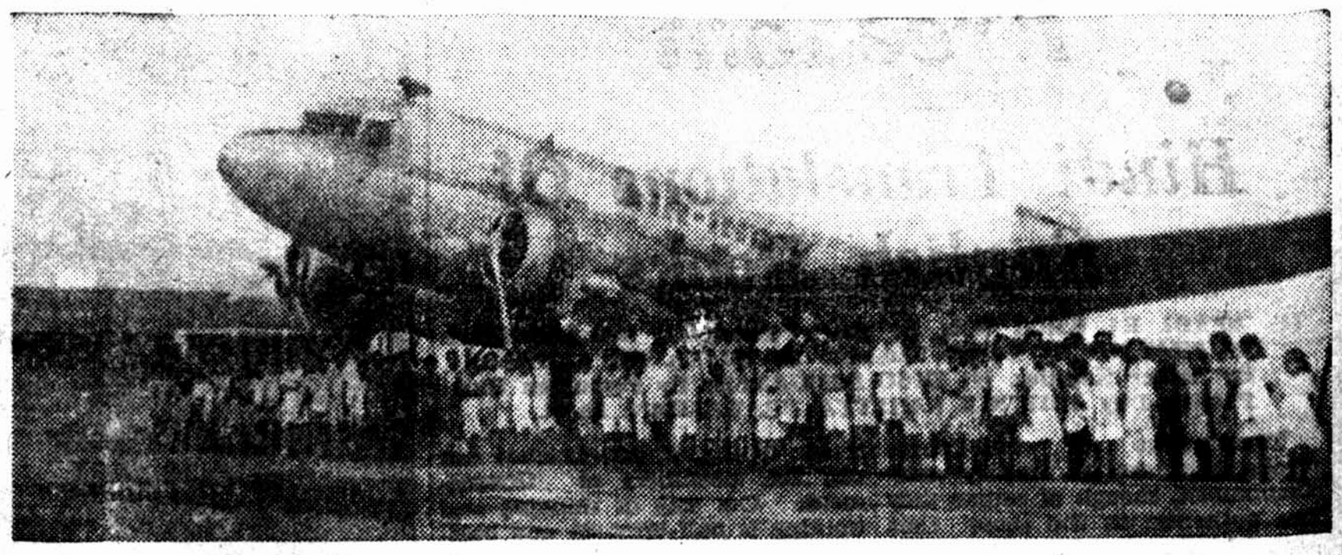
Balkan-ji-Bari

Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari Unit has been revived. It was inaugurated by Shri Ganpatishankar Desai, Mayor, and President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. Its meetings are held in the Government Law College, near Churchgate Railway Station on every Sunday morning. Its President is Shrimati Jayawati Kaji, and Secretary, Shri Vinay Dalal. Congratulations!

If you have not yet been enrolled in this premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, better do it soon. Please send for its particulars and membership forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will be proud to join this Great Brotherhood! (JAI HIND)!

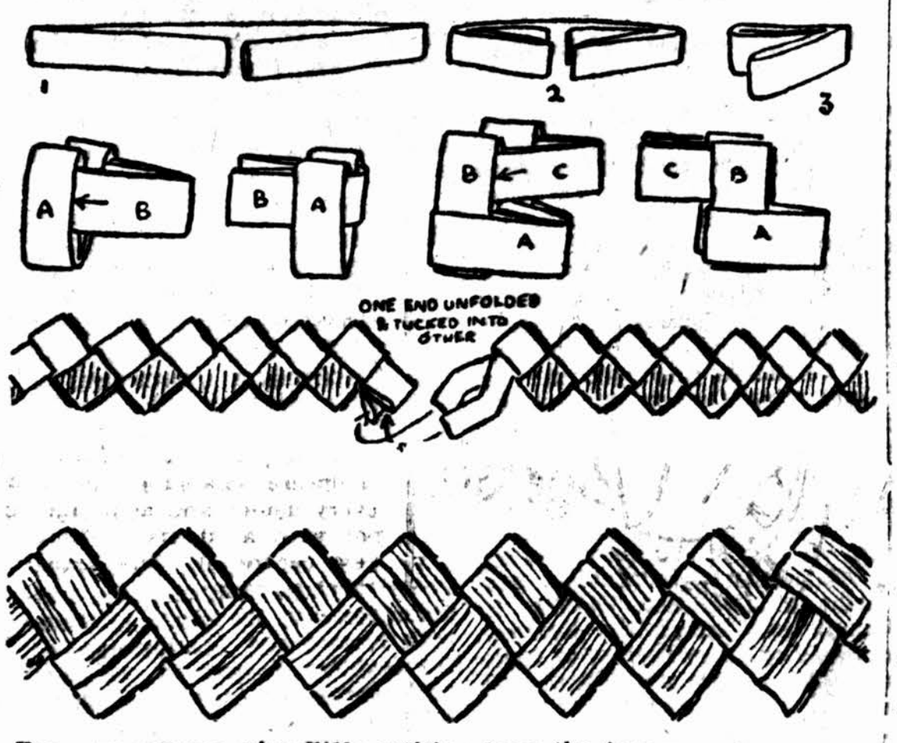
All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

BARI CHILDREN UNDER THE WINGS



Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit on a visit to the aerodrome.

CELLOPHANE WORK



You can prepare nice little articles from the transparent wrapping on packets. Some suggestions are given on this page.

U. S. ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

paign expenditures is the use of political advertising by business concerns who deduct the cost from their tax returns."

Humphrey has called upon the Treasury Department to study its statutes on this question and, if they are adequate, to regulate the growing abuse. If the statutes are not adequate, Senator Humphrey plans to press for legislation to meet the problem. Holding up ads sponsored by the McGraw-Hill and Safeway Corporations, Humphrey charged that a recent Safeway "food and freedom" ad is "nothing but a wholesale attack upon the Defence Production Administration." McGraw Hill's had entitled "Some Things are Worse Than Strikes" has nothing to do with the business of that company. Such ads are not only discriminatory in terms of other tax-payers (who must pay for the privilege of advertising their political views out of personal expenses), but are an open form of lobbying.

We have covered but a bare sampling of the material we have received over a four-month period. We have not discussed the role of such organization as the NAM and the Foundation for Economic Education in the promotion of reactionary propaganda on a scale with which liberals cannot compete unless protected by a tax policy which does not allow exemption for expenditures on obviously political projects.

Socialists are alarmed by the nature of an attack on labour and all liberal ideas which not only masks itself as an attack on Socialism but also slurs over the gulf between Stalinist totalitarianism and democratic Socialism. This attack will increase in intensity with the approach of the fall elections. Among our strongest allies in the free world's contest with totalitarian Communism are the democratic Socialists of Europe and Asia, and they will watch our electioneering and its results closely. If the lies of reactionary ad propaganda go unanswered and unchallenged in the coming campaign, the repercussions abroad will be severe.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

India's theatrical art — Heritage of tradition and classics — Indifference to professional stage — Privileges sought by amateurs — Task set to film industry — National and regional broadcasting — Art relics of foreign rule — Artists' aid fund centre.

Did India have theatrical art bearing the impress of her creative genius? The reply in the affirmative will be found in the cross-section of her artistic life in ancient times. The indigenous theatrical tradition will seem to have been carried, to some extent in the survival of the professional stage and of the numerous rural forms of drama.

Theatre With Tradition

As an institution, the theatre was deeply rooted in the life of the people. To the artistes—playwrights and actors—this art was a profession and not a liesure-time diversion. The Indian theatre had developed, through ages, into a national institution with the various regional form as its ramifications. It has, in the hands of professionals, retained some of its distinctive features.

The theatre was built up in the past, on the sound basis of special treatises on dramaturgy. It has carried with it a magnificent heritage of classical dramas. The technique of composing drama, which is laid down in the treatises on dramaturgy is original in India, and it can be best studied in the masterpieces of Sanskrit drama. As a branch of literary composition, the Indian drama has a distinct form. The stage technique too is equally distinctive. As a form of art, drama is intended for presentation on the stage and not for merely reading in the class-room. The socalled literary drama is foreign.

Confluence Of Arts

The art of acting is another principal feature of the Indian theatre. It is in the nature of representation as well as symbolic interpretation. In the scheme of presentation, the scope of each is well defined and both are coordinated. Dramatic acting is an important facet of the classical technique of Indian art with certain necessary variations. A finer distinction has been drawn between it and the interpretational form of dance, so as to avoid confusion.

Above all, drama is defined to be a confluence of all the arts and artistic crafts. In fact, every art has a place in the scheme of its ensemble to serve some definite purpose towards producing the total effect. Music—vocal and instrumental—has been recognised as the back-bone of drama, and it has still continued to be a regular feature of every dramatic form which is based upon the indigenous tradition.

Record Of Professional Stage

The Indian theatre has a solid background in its age-long tradition. Its latest form is the professional stage which has been acknowledged to be the representative institution in various provinces. The stage of Bombay had producerd several brilliant artistes who are still remembered with respect. The late Amrit Keshav Nayak who was a versatile Urdu actor was acclaimed as a master of theatrical art by foreigners also. Among the survivals of the stage, Mr. Bal Gandharva was honoured the other day in Bombay and Mr. Jayashanker in Delhi last month. Though retired from active service, both these veterans have continued to serve the interests of the stage.

The professional stage is today, struggling for its survival as the screen particularly with the talkie has proved to be its formidable rival. The revivalistic movement, though it has gathered some momentum in recent years, has lent no support whatsoever to the professional stage, because it has taken entirely a different course. Amateurism, taken in the sense of non-professionalism or raw training, was an evil which happened to creep into the field of art during the foreign rule, and this evil dominates the revivalistic movement, which for the same reason, steers clear of the professional stage and also tries to supercede it.

Amateurs Seek Recognition

The interest evinced by the Government in arts has prompted some amateur groups to seek privileges to the exclusion of the professional stage. The beginning is made with the movement to seek exemption from the entertainment tax. The demand was, first, made in Bombay and it has now caught on. A deputation which met the Chief Minister of Delhi state recently has demanded that exemption to amateur dramatic performance should be granted as an encouragement to them.

It is necessary to inquire why the claim for exemption is advanced only on behalf of the amateur groups. The proposal is unfair, as it implies that the artistes —playwrights and actors—who have taken to the stage as a profession have no right to expect any privilege or concession from the Government for their institution. To the people, the amateur or professional performance makes no difference, as they have to pay for both. Why should the Government then be asked to encourage amateurs and ignore professionals?

People's Theatre Ignored

Some amateur groups seem to have the ambition to acquire official recognition as units of the national theatre by securing privileges over the professional stage. The theatre centre—the so-called cultural centre of the UNESCO—was formed as an amicable arrangement among them. It cannot claim to be representative of India as long as the professional stage—the stage of the people—is excluded from it. This is an example which shows how the movement for the establishment of the national theatre is proceeding.

The fashionable theatre has yet to produce artistes of the eminence of Bal Gandharva and Jayashanker who are held in high esteem by the people. The amateur groups have a definite place in the scheme of modern theatrical art, but they should keep themselves within their own sphere and try to show something orgiginal whether credit. It is too early for them to seek recognition as pioneers of the national theatre. Some of them have discarded music as a constituent of drama and have shown little regard for the tradition and heritage of classics. They should realise that prose-plays, adaptations of European playwrights and decor in the western style cannot furnish the foundation on which the national theatre in India must rest.

While the amateur groups present plays on occasions, the professional repertory companies have the advantage over them of keeping the staff constantly in practice and of providing performances with people, regularly; and as such they cannot be eliminated. It is hoped that the Government will do justice both to the amateurs and professionals while handling the question of concessions and privileges to the stage. It should deal with the theatrical art and disregard the invidious distinctions of artistes.

Films To Be 'Indian'

What Mr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, said to the film producers in Bombay, must have come as an unpleasant surprise to them, but it should prompt the film industry to take stock of its working and to set its house in order. Following the inauguration of the system of central censorship, there has been a strong criticism against the sophisticated trends of production—against portrayal of India in Hollywood colours. In spite of it, the irresponsible section of producers has persisted in defiance of realism and right standards.

To be Indian, the film must conform to the authentic standards of the different Indian arts which enters into its ensemble. The current trends of music and dance will however, suffice to show how far the films of the average type have deviated from India's instinctive art-tradition.

It is time now that the film industry formulates definite standards of drama and other arts and realises that to present Indian life and culture in their proper perspective is its national duty. Censorship will be much less annoying if the industry raises the level of production and follows definite but correct standards.

Plan Of Broadcasting

The Government of India has decided to establish three new broadcasting stations at Poona, Jaipur and Indore. An encouraging announcement to this effect was made by Dr. Keskar in Poona. The arrangement is intended to revise the previous policy which had resulted in duplication of service in certain regions and had left an important region like Maharashtra without a station. This anomaly will now be corrected, and the state of Bombay will have a separate station for each of its three regions.

The new station in Poona is calculated to relieve the pressure on the Bombay station. It should at the same time, lead to the balanced representation of the various regional interests in Bombay. Dr. Keskar also pointed out that the radio stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras would be developed on cosmopolitan lines as units of national broadcasting. Against the claim of various regional interests, broadcasting in India must develop a national character. The Government should see that the set-up and programmes of the four national stations acquire and retain a truly national character undistracted by any liguistic or regional claim for priority if it is ever advanced by local interests.

Also, Works Of Art

The cry to remove portraits and statues of Britishers from public buildings, was recently echoed in the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal. The speaker assured the House of his earnestness to remove them. Though he had, he said, passed written orders for the removal, he had to wait for the decision of an all-India committee which was set-up in order to consider the question. It will be interesting to know whether any other all-India Committee is to be appointed to suggest an alternative scheme of decorations in public buildings.

One feels that the nationalist sentiment is allowed at times, to outweigh all other considerations including artistic. If one approaches portraits and statues of Britishers with an open mind, he will find several as fine work of art. Some of them were executed by well known casters of Britain. Such works cannot be disposed of in a haphazard manner but should be deposited somewhere carefully for the benefit of students of art. The committees appointed to consider the question of removal must have a few experienced artists on them and the artists' view-point should prevail in the matter. It is desirable that the Government of India takes decision on an all India basis, so that the state Governments might act according to it.

Centre Of Art Activity

The Artists' Aid Fund of Bombay has organised its own centre at Rampart Row following its affiliation to the Bombay Art Society. In the absence of premises of its own, the fund could offer only financial help to needy artists, and so far it has advanced a loan of six thousand rupees to such artists. Now the centre will enable the fund to expand its activities.

According to the new plan of the fund, the centre which was declared open last week will be utilised as a studio available to artists at a nominal fee of rupees 2-8 per week. The centre will, further, function as a permanent gallery of paintings and sculpture changing the exhibits every month and as a club equipper with a library. Since the new centre of the Artists' Aid Fund is designed as a centre of art activities such as exhibitions, discussions and lectures, it deserves to be liberally patronised by the public. It is hoped that the management of the Fund will offer help and facilities to deserving and promising artistes whatever be the schools to which they belong or the styles in which they work.

A HAPPY COUPLE

By D. L. Patel

A specimen of mural paintin g taught in the special class in the Sir J. J. School of Art.

TIGER HUNT LEADS TO BANDITS' CAMP

Amazing Exploits Of Shikari In Korean Jungle

Hunting a tiger in Korean jungles bordering the headwaters of the Yalu river, the author, a famous naturalist-explorer ran smack into a gang of bandits. Though he managed to escape from their clutches, the Koreans who followed him on the trek spread false news that he was killed in the encounter which got into the papers. When he ultimately returned to the hotel, the manager took him for a ghost.

By ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS

WHEN my death was reported in 1912, there was some reason for it since I had disappeared into the wilderness of north-eastern Korea and my return to civilization was long overdue.

The American Museum of Natural History had sent me out to explore the great forests just south of the Paek Tu-sau, or Long White Mountain, along the Manchurian frontier. No white man had ever been in that area; and not only would the geographical results be important, but the Museum hoped I would bring back a collection of mammals and birds, some of which probably would be new to science. What was particularly wanted was a Korean tiger, writes the author in "Outdoor Life", New York.

At that time tigers ranged all over Korea, northward through Manchuria, and far up into Siberia. These northern tigers live most of the year in snowy regions and are much lighter coloured than the tropical beasts of South China and India.

Their habits are quite different, too. They hole up in caves because most of Korea, except the north is denuded of great forests.

Virtually all the tigers are man-eaters. They trek from one village to another taking pigs, goats, cows dogs, and, now and then, a human —children mostly.

When I presented myself to the American consul-general in Seoul and explained my mission, he didn't like it. He thought it a dam-damned silly business for a youngster to bust off into the wilderness. Get into trouble, of course, and that meant embarrassment for the consulate.

He said that a big force of bandits, operating along the headwaters of the Yalu River, often swooped down on the logging camps. The forests, moreover, were full of savage beasts just waiting to make a meal off a tender young explorer. All of which added fuel to my inner fire....

Marauding Tiger

My adventures started when I heard that, not far from the edge of the great forests just south of the Tumen River, a tiger was harrying the Korean villages. By the time I arrived half-a-dozen children had been killed.

The people welcomed me with open arms and gave me a fine old hunter, Paik. He had received the honourable title of 'sontair' because he had killed a tiger single-handed with a spear.

The marauding tiger ranged over an area of about forty square miles. Paik suggested that we sit tight until the animal was reported at some village on his beat.

News of a girl victim came shortly, and we hurried to the scene. The remains weren't pleasant to look upon, but the tiger had disappeared.

Next day he killed a cow thirty miles away. Paik and I started over the mountains at daylight, but again the tiger had left. We made a fast trek of twenty-five miles trying to cut him off, only to discover that he had gone in the opposite direction.

After ten days of this sort of thing I felt we were chasing a will-o'-the-wisp, but eventually the three of us arrived in a village at the same time.

I had hardly made camp before a native appeared, almost incoherent with excitement. He'd seen the tiger go into a cave not two miles away.

It was only 10 a.m. and Paik said he was as good as ours already. The tiger would sleep until late afternoon, he explained, and then come out for a night raid. We would watch at the mouth of the cave.

The cave was a ragged hole about four feet high near the summit of a rocky limestone hill. Great pug marks (footprints), very fresh, showed in the sand at the entrance. The tiger was in there, without a doubt.

The Long Wait

About 4 p.m. we sat down to wait for him, concealed behind a clump of bushes. The sun set, and it grew dark, but there was moonlight and the tiger couldn't possibly get out unseen.

It was a long night. Once I heard the faint sound of a rolling pebble, but nothing happened. In the first grey light of dawn we examined the dirt in the cave's mouth. There were no new tracks. "If he won't come out," Paik announced in a matter-of-fact tone, "we'll go in and get him." Just like that!

I was tired and hungry and almost scared pink at the thought of crawling into that cave. When Paik said: "Are you going?" I gave him an evasive answer. He urged me, and I became more explicit. I told him to go to hell. He stared.

"You've got a flashlight," he said: "the tiger won't charge a light. He'll be frightened." Well, I was frightened, too, awfully frightened. I kept quiet.

"I'll be behind you with my spear," Paik went on, as though that made everything all right. I gave him a still more evasive answer.

Then he lost patience. "If you're afraid, give me your rifle and I'll go in alone," he said. His face told me just what he thought of white men who pretended they were brave and wanted to kill a tiger.

That was a bit too much. "Let's go," I said in a husky voice, and picked up my rifle.

We had to crawl on hands and knees, for the cave was only shoulder-high. I went first, rifle in one hand, flashlight in the other. Paik followed with his spear advanced. It was advanced so far that, to my intense annoyance, it kept pricking me in the rear. I wouldn't swear that he did it on purpose, but I suspect him strongly.

There was a small chamber about twenty feet from the entrance of the cave. It was full of a sickening smell of rotting meat which almost suffocated me. But no tiger. A passage veered sharply to the left. I felt certain the cat was waiting there ready to claw me when I turned the corner. Paik seemed to know I'd lost my nerve and advanced his spear more strongly.

I edged around the rock, sticking my flashlight out at arm's length. No tiger, thank God! The passage led on, dipping slightly. I saw a faint grey patch of daylight in the distance. The beast was not at home!

By Back Door

We emerged on the other side of the peak in a deep gorge filled with boulders. Pug marks showed plainly in the soft sand, all leading out. Evidently the tiger had scented us at the main entrance and had quietly slipped out of the back door.

We heard of him next day at a village twenty miles away where he had killed again.

Once we thought we had him lying out in a thick jungle of grass. A Korean ran breathlessly into camp saying that he'd seen the beast go into the grass. Gathering twenty natives with pans and gongs, we prepared to drive the place.

Suddenly, with a terrific rush, a huge animal lunged straight at me. I fired quickly. The beast rolled over, but it was up again in a second and I found myself looking into the bloodshot eyes of a wild boar.

Foam dripped from his gnashing tusks. He made no false motions; he meant business. My second bullet caught him in the neck, and he fell not five feet from the muzzle of my rifle. In the confusion the tiger escaped, but the Koreans were almost as pleased as though I'd killed the man-eater.

They are afraid of wild boars, and not without reason, for I saw several natives who had received almost fatal wounds from the ugly beasts.

We never did get the tiger. I hunted him for three weeks, but he was a better traveller than I was. Completely exhausted from hard going and lack of sleep, I had to give him up.

After the tiger episode I went to the edge of the great forest and engaged four Koreans with eight ponies for the trek to the Long White Mountain. The men were extremely reluctant to go with me. They were afraid we'd get lost and die of starvation. My compass, of course, they could not understand.

The larch forest was a pretty grim place—swamps and surface water, lush ferns, and trees festooned with long streamers of grey moss. It rained continually

In Bandit's Camp

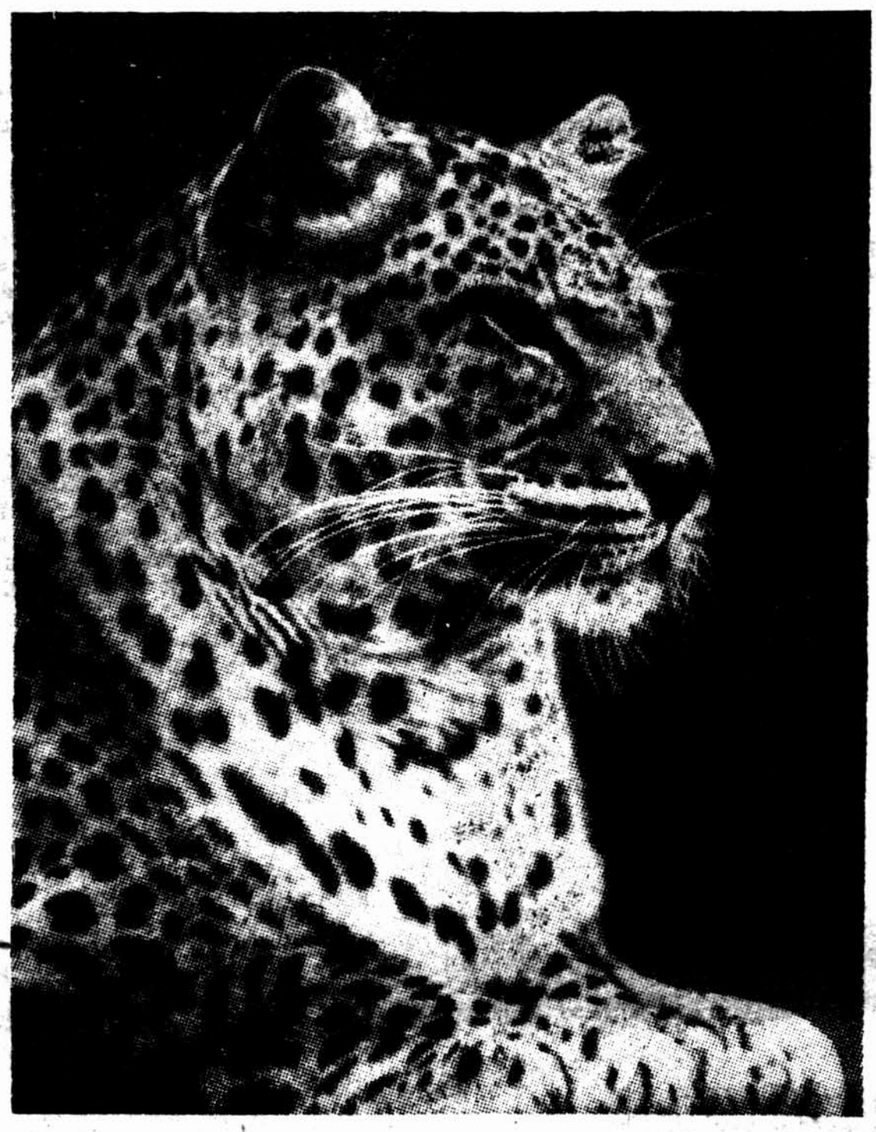
The Koreans became frightened and threatened to desert with the horses while they could still find their way home, and I had to watch them every night. It was only when we reached the Long White Mountain that the strain relaxed.

On my return I struck through the wilderness to the hardwaters of the Yalu River and there, while hunting roebuck, stumbled into the camp of eight Manchurian bandits.

They were tall, brown, hard-bitten chaps armed with flintlock rifles and wicked-looking knives. They had me covered from half-a-dozen points before I knew it. There was nothing to do but try to bluff it out

Fortunately, I knew a little Chinese. I said I was a friend, laid down my rifle and advanced.

QUIET COMPANION



Born and bred in the Lion House of the London Zoo, this handsome leopard, Naza, has been moved into another cage to keep Fireworks, the male leopard, company.

DEAD MAN COMES BACK!

I told them my camp was only a couple of miles away and wouldn't they like to pay me a visit?

My men were pertified with fright when I appeared in camp with the bandits. I told the cook to cook as he never had cooked before, and to prepare a dinner of venison and rice.

The bandits seemed pleased. When they looked over our stuff, the bird skins and mice and rats intrigued them enormously. But there was absolutely nothing of ours they could use except my rifle, so they let us go.

The next day we struck the bank of the Yalu, which at this point is only a rushing mountain torrent, and followed its winding course to the first lumber camp on the edge of Korean civilization.

Since I had no further use for the men I sent them back, and after they'd gone I floated downstream on a huge log raft, sleeping in a little bark hut. I drowsed in the sun, caught fish, shot ducks, and lived like a king.

In Korean Garb

I reached Antung on the west coast, at the mouth of the Yalu, dressed in Korean clothes and wearing straw sandals on my feet, and I kept this rig on until I arrived at the Sontag Hotel in Seoul.

The manager thought he was seeing a ghost. He told me that I was officially dead. My clothes and personal effects were in the hotel baggage-room awaiting shipment to America.

I couldn't have been more astonished. Apparently the Koreans who had accompanied me on the trek had returned home from the Yalu to find themselves heroes because they'd travelled to the slopes of the Paek-Tu-san, where no one had been before; and, not content with that, had told of a terrible fight with bandits in which I had been killed and they had barely escaped....

When I read my "death" notices, I was greatly pleased with it all. It's a pity they can't tell you those things while you're alive. The printed word carries such conviction that I began to wonder if I really hadn't died and returned to earth in some other body. Perhaps I wasn't me, after all.

But that was only the first time I "died." The next time was different and the third was no novelty at all.

ORIGIN OF HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS

NOWADAYS it seems quite natural that a container of meat treated with heat can be transported thousands of miles in perfect condition, that we should enjoy in the depth of winter strawberries and blackcurrents preserved in syrup. But when Nicholas Appert, towards the end of the 18th century, first produced preserved foodstuffs, the thing seemed absurd and impossible. writes Ernesto Bertarelli in "Tempo" Milan.

Born in France at Chalons-sur-Marine in 1752, Nicholas Appert came of a modest family of tradesmen and naturally received no scientific education. But he had an observant mind and was a natural experimenter. In 1795 the French Republic had armies scattered all over Europe, and military operations were hampered by defects in the food supply. The government therefore announced a competition, with a prize of 12,000 francs, for the invention of methods of preserving basic foodstuffs.

But Appert attacked the problem experimentally, seeking to make use of heat and the exclusion of air. Eventually he submitted to the government some fifty samples of various foods treated with heat and sealed in air-tight receptacles—meat, fish, vegetables, fruit. These were found to be in perfect condition, and Appert was rightly awarded the prize.

Napoleon Interested

Napoleon, it is said, quickly grasped the importance of the discovery and urged that it should be applied on a large scale.

Nicholas Appert died in 1841, some years before Pasteur's discoveries provided the full scientific explanation of the reasons why his process gave such satisfactory results. Not until after 1860, indeed, did the process come into general use

DELVING INTO RURAL INDIA

(Continued from page 19 col. 5)

thinks of their lives as of a lower order.

The story is also of Corbett himself in relation to these humble folks of whom he regarded himself as one. It is a tale of adventure not only in jungles, not only in tracking down dacoits, but in meeting the challenge of Fate in less thrilling places—in combating cholera, in rehabilitating an utter stranger fallen by the way, in trying to make a living in circumstances in which a lesser man would have collapsed.

Though there is no moralizing or preaching in the book, one is struck by the deep moral tone of the book. We do not hear of Corbett's religion. For all we know, he may be an agnostic. Yet here is true spirituality—the showing kindness to man and beast, generosity towards the weak and helpless, ruthless honesty in dealings with individuals as well as Government, deep love of nature and a desire for cleanliness.

It does not appear as if Corbett is a reader of books. There is no reference to literature or reading in his sketches. The style also is innocent of literary echoes. It is, however, simple and dignified and, at times, moving. This is a book every Indian should possess and peruse from time to time. This is a book the young should read along with the more thrilling books on man-eaters by the same author. This is the book you should send to your foreign friends.

P. A. M.

Famous Man-Eater

THE MAN-EATING LEOPARD OF RUDRAPRAYAG: By Jim Corbett, Published By The Oxford University Press, Price Rs. 6.

"The Man-Eating Leopard of Rudraprayag" is an exciting story whose effects are heightened by lack of exaggeration, a simple narrative style and the author's obvious love and understanding of nature.

It is amazing how a true animal story can be so full of suspense. The hero of this story is a wild animal without any instrument of attack save his claws, without any publicity agent or means of propaganda, yet the very rumour of whose presence sent men hurrying into their houses with abject terror, an animal who could not boast of the skill or brains of man, yet who could outwit a combination of men with sticks and guns for years. The man-eater relied on his remarkable physical strength (on one occasion he carried a man for two miles up a steep hill) and his keen eyesight and the weakness and cowardice of the men of Rudraprayag. This is a story which puts the valour and skill of men to shame and enhances respect for the courage and resources of a beast.

The leopard killed over 125 human beings, yet only one woman is recorded to have resisted him The leopard had forced open the door of the room in which she was sleeping and seizing her arm. tried to drag her out of the room. As he had just dragged her near the door, she resisted and shut the door against the leopard and escaped with a lacerated arm and several wounds on her chest.

It is with anger and shame that one reads again and again of a man shutting his door on finding that his wife or daughter has been just snatched by the leopard instead of resisting or following the beast.

One also shares the authors displeasure at hunters using poisons and traps to kill the leopard. Unarmed villagers may be justified in poisoning the leopard but a better code should be expected of shikaris.

The leopard could digest even cyanide and later learnt to eat just the portion of the kill that was free from cyanide. It is gratifying to note that the valiant beast did not die of a trap or poison but a bullet shot by Corbett. The story of his final destruction is thrilling, particularly the encounter and bitter fight with a younger leopard which Corbett had the good fortune to watch.

HUMANE SHIKARI

The striking feature of the book, however, is the personality of Corbett, brave, confident, full of resource and skill, learned in the lore of the jungle and its people, a lover of nature and the animals he killed. For Corbett killed only when he had to and took great risks to stop the agony of a wounded beast. This humanity in a shikari is the finest impression left in the reader's mind and lifts the book up from a mere thriller to a classic. This is what he writes of the deadly leopard he killed at the risk of his life — the beast who had himself killed over 125 men, women and children and countless cattle:

"No marks by which I could identify the dead animal were visible, even so I never for one moment doubted that the leopard in the hole was the man-eater. But here was no fiend who while watching me through the long night hours had rocked and rolled with silent fiendish laughter at my vain attempts to outwit him, and licked his lips in anticipation of the time when, finding me off my guard for one brief moment, he would get the opportunity he was waiting for of burying his teeth in my throat. Here was only an old leopard, who differed from others of his kind in that his muzzle was grey and his lips lacked whiskers; the best-hated and the most feared animal in all India, whose only crime—not against the laws of nature, but against the laws of man—was that he had shed human blood, with no object of terrorizing man, but only in order that he might live; and who now, with his chin resting on the rim of the hole and his eyes half-closed, was peacefully sleeping his long last sleep".

P. A. M.

Prisons Of Prejudice

GREEK mythology tells of the god Prometheus chained to a rock on Mount Caucasus. Today there are people chained to the rock of intolerance and separated from other men by the prison walls of prejudice. To break through these walls, and to become unshackled from the chains that bind them, requires just one positive action. It is a Biblical injunction: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you". The moment an individual adopts that attitude, he becomes free. He can then meet other men and women and he can judge them by their acts, not their ancestors; by their character, not their colour.

Let us burst the bonds of prejudice that separate man from man, and remember the old Greek legend: Prometheus was hired by Zeus to make men out of mud and water, but he, in pity for their state, stole fire from heaven and gave it to mankind. The heavenly fire with which Prometheus quickened into life the clay images is only another way of declaring that man has a soul, that he is not mere "mortal clay," and that God in His infinite wisdom has given us this to distinguish us from the animals.

—J. W. HOUCK.

A summer resident in the mountains was so impressed with the philosophy of an uneducated mountaineer working on his place that for Christmas he sent him a book of Plato. He never heard anything, and the next summer he asked the mountaineer if he had received the book.

"Reckon I did", was the reply.

"Did you read it?"

"I read a few pages", the mountaineer replied, "but then I come to find that feller agreed with me so perfect-like I tweren't no need fer to read no further,"

ADIWASIS OF THANA

(Continued from page 2, col. 1)

already under paddy cultivation with a view to grow grass. Growing of grass is less trouble some more profitable as it entails no expenditure on cultivation.

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It is claimed that Section 32 of the Act which enables the protected tenant to purchase land from his landlord at a price to be fixed by the Agricultural Lands Tribunal or the Mamlatdar is of a "revolutionary" nature. It has proved to be nothing of the kind in the Adiwasi area at least, for the obvious reason that the average Adiwasi tenant is more pre-occupied with eking out a bare living for himself and his starving family than with laying by money in savings bank with a view to purchase lands at a rate of Rs. 300 to 400 per acre!

Hardly ten out of a total of about 50,000 Adiwasi and other tenants from the Adiwasi area of the Thana district have been able to take advantage of this enabling "revolutionary" provision in the Act.

Abject poverty, illiteracy, ignorance of law and the legal procedure, the usual 'law's delays' and lack of common shrewdness to see through the subtle ways of the typical absentee landlord have also made it practically impossible for the Adiwasi tenant to avail himself of the few good provisions of the Act. Lukewarmness on the part of the Revenue officer and the inadequate number of trained and honest social workers add to the existing difficulties.

The Adiwasis live in villages away from town as if they were purposely segregated. The atmosphere in and around the law courts in towns is heavily loaded against them. Most of the advocates, newspaper correspondents and Government servants are either themselves landlords or such persons who are easily influenced by their views. Even Congressmen and a few of the local Socialists are no exception to this generalized statement. It does not mean that all these persons are opposed to the 'uplift' of the Adiwasis. Some of them take active interest in the welfare work carried on both by Government and the Adiwasi Sewa Mandal. But very few of them could indeed be accused of any wider vision which would enable them to rise above considerations of petty local interests and fewer still, of any urge for peaceful but revolutionary changes in the present social set up. It is small wonder, therefore, if the implementation of the Tenancy Act under such circumstances is most unsatisfactory.

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The Government of Bombay have earned a tribute, not wholly undeserved, as pioneers in India in enacting a model Tenancy Act which, it is claimed, might show an easy way out of the vexed question of compensation. In the context of the land reforms in Western countries during the last fifty years, however and of more radical measure adopted in Communist countries in recent years, it should be admitted that the effort of the Bombay Ministry is very modest indeed. For a variety of reasons, therefore, the enactment of more radical legislation for agrarian reforms should now no longer be delayed. The time is over-ripe for effecting re-distribution of land among the tillers of the soil, more especially among those who belong to the backward

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On a tour of the famous Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico last summer, my wife and I had lunch several hundred feet underground—in the gigantic cave which has a seating capavity of 2,000 people. When we remarked to the man sitting next to us that we understood these were the largest caverns in the United States, he shook his head and replied: "Nope, we got larger ones in Texas." Surprised, we asked where they were located.

"Just can't rightly say," he drawled. "We haven't discovered them yet."

Stalin Promotes Hitler Myth

(Continued from page 5, col. 5)

grammes, virtuously declare their refusal ever again to make guns instead of butter. Their assiduous prosecution of peaceful ends has placed Germany fifth among the world's exporting nations.

Yet, Nazi-ism, the Fifth Horseman, rides again in Hamburg and west Berlin, in Colaya and Strasbourg and at the seat of West German government in Bonn. It is not riding full gallop. But the very industrialists who won't help the West rearm have seen it horsed and shod.

It appears in a number of cheap disguises, such as the Socialist Reich party, the Fatherland Union, the German Rightists and the National Rightists. THERE ARE 24,000 UNEMPLOYED PROFESSIONAL SOLDIERS WHO LOOK UPON IT WITH FAVOUR, AMONG THEM, 1,300 DEFEATED GENERALS.

An Outburst

A spotlight has been turned upon it in recent months. The applecart was tipped by Col.-Gen. Hans Friessner, an arrogant defender of the old military caste who tried in public last winter to justify the invasion of Poland. and who called the 1944 bomb plot against Hitler "political murder."

Though he echoed their views, other neo-Nazis took fright. They deposed him from leadership of the Federal League of Veterans, which provides a common basis of "new national socialism" for several ex-servicemen's organizations. Last Christmas, the figurehead vanished from public view, but he remains behind the scenes, an active promoter of refurnished Nazi-ism.

Almost every one of the German Wehrmacht's 200 divisions lives on through some form of veterans' organization. A fair example of their leadership is Count Wolf von Westarp, known as the "brain" behind the Socialist Reich party. He said in Bonn "We think there are many things of Hitler's time which were good and glorious. We are trying to create true National Socialism — the National Socialism that Hitler talked about, but never brought to success."

His party attracted attention last May winning 16 seats in the Lower Saxony parliamentary elections, gaining support from 11 per cent of the electorate. In the Allied created state of Bremen last fall, it ran fifth in local elections.

Small beginnings, but the Nazis started on a smaller scale and made slower progress.

Neo-Nazi

Mouthpiece of the party is Otto Ernet Remer, "Hitler's favourite general"

Jailed for branding the 1944 plotters against Hitler "traitors to their country," he told me in his cell near Bremen: "We must unite Germany to become the hard core of a European third force; then we can move into neutrality and out of any Russo-U.S. confliet"

Stalking from town in his green, coarse wollen cloak, Remer has been a familiar figure among the poor and disgrunted of Lower Saxony— a state hard hit by Allied dismantling of industry. His green felt hat with the Junker feather in it, his huge German eagle badge flaming red on his buttonhole. Remer is a flamboyant example of what U.S. High Commissioner John McCloy describes as the neo-Nazi, "out to discredit and destroy parliamentary democracy in West Germany." McCloy believed the threatened rebirth of nazi-ism lies in the political apathy of West Germans. "A public opinion poll conducted by my office," he said last January "found that 13 per cent. of the German people would welcome a Nazi-like party today."

With a record of political failure so continuous that it has become a tradition, the Germans have concerntrated their great ability on industrial and military structures.

Because their politics have been so long in a vacuum, they leave actual direction of industry and army to adventurers like Hitler.

In a war criminals jail today lies a man who perhaps better than any other illustrates the point. Albert Speer sat for a decade at the centre of Nazi political power, his keen intelligence offended by the Nazi officials whose outrageous orders and fantastic ambitions he knew too well. Yet Hitler's munitions minister did nothing, bending his talents instead to the building of magnificent roads and factories.

He left Hitler to use them as he wished, until the policy of "scorched earth" was introduced to thwart the advancing Allied armies. Then he reversed every order issued by Hitler or Goebbels for the destruction of towns and factories; and by his authority protected his immense industrial empire which— thanks to Nazi conquest—sprawled from the Lowlands to the Balkans.

To Albert Speer, sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for war crimes, West Germany today owes her return to industrial strength.

Our efforts to teach "democracy" to West Germans have suffered by our own self-doubts. In seven years of an occupation sometimes bungled, often wavering and harsh, they have seen us reverse our policy from one of suppressing Germany as a power for all time to that of seeking her military co-operation.

Small wonder they distrust U. S. foreign policy, despise French lassitude and laugh at British economic woes. Not a few of them share Hitler's admiration for Frederick the Great whose biographer, Thomas Carlyle, believed power should be entrusted unconditionally to great men.

There are many men in Germany today who still hold that opinion. Any device is good enough provided it achieves their ends; whether the promotion of a Hitler myth, or the circulation of rumours concerning his present whereabouts.

That is why it is important that we should remember the facts about those last days. Out of his missing ashes may still rise another Dark Age "made more sinister", as Winston Churchill once put it, "and perhaps more protracted by the lights of perverted science."

But at least Hitler himself is dead.

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Ghata Prabha Project

(Continued from page 2, col. 5)

	perennial supply of water to the canals	4.5
4.	Right Bank canal construction. About 40 miles out of the total of 120 miles. The whole scheme would cost about 12 crores. But the work that could be finished within the five-year period will cost	2
	Total	20

There is considerable force in the contention that since essentially it is an irrigation scheme, priority must be given to it in view of the declared policy of the Government to speed up the food production drive.

The Project serves the double purpose. It helps keep famine areas above board. It will enhance food production by lakhs of tons almost immediately the work is executed.

The Government must take courage in both hands and execute the Project The question of nance should not stand in the way. Karnatak is a backward area and it is necessary that a bold step is taken for its development at this psychological moment. Halting and half-hearted measures have not been and cannot be of any avail What is wanted is courage and foresight.

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Scientists Fight Battle For Food In Cuttack

STEP UP PRODUCTION OF PADDY

By Ritchie Calder

CUTTACK of Jagannath fame has become a big meet of international scientists where they are experimenting on cross-breeding of paddy plants for better yield.

Nine different nations—India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya and the Philippines—are participating in the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation scheme for improving the yields of rice.

OF course we went to the fabulous temple of the Juggernaut. But that was not what brought us to Orissa.

Every year hundreds of thousands of pilgrims come to Puri for the great cult ceremony of Juggernaut, the form which the Hindu god Vishnu takes for this particular sect. The image of "Jagannath" (Lord of the World) is enthroned on a great ceremonial car with huge wheels, which is dragged by worshippers through the streets, and through the mud which lies between his winter temple and his summer one. Sometimes frenzied pilgrims hurl themselves under the wheels and this has given a new word to the language—Juggernaut, meaning sacrificing yourself or others blindly to a belief.

But our pilgrimage was concerned, not with death and mythology, but with life and reality: the International Rice Research Station here in Cuttack can affect the future of half the people of the world.

It would not impress one that way at first sight. There is no pretentious building, just a few modest bungalows which serve as laboratories and experimental rice plots. Nevertheless, it is one of the most encouraging projects which I have seen in South-East Asia.

Nine different nations — India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya and the Philippines—are participating here in the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation scheme for improving the yields of rice.

RICE RESEARCH

Just what that means can only be gathered by comparison between the yields of different countries. Japan, for example, gets 2,352 lbs. of rice per acre, while the Indian yield averages less than a third of that. India has the largest acreage in the world under rice, but she has relatively the lowest production. Its 350 million people live continually on the edge of famine because of rice shortages.

If, then, India could increase her rice yield per acre, if not to the prime-crops of Japan but only to that of China, which is double, she could have 25 million tons more rice per year from its present acreage.

The reason for the vast difference between the yields of Japan and those, not only of India but of the whole of South-East Asia, is the fact that the varieties of rice are different. One is 'japonica' and the other is 'indica'.

It is not just a simple matter of substituting 'japonica' for 'indica'. The high-yielding 'japonica' grows in latitudes where there is longer daylight and cooler climate than in tropical and equatorial Asia. It flowers within 100 days, whereas 'indica' takes four to six months.

HYBRIDIZATION

Dr. S. Ramanujan, the Madrasi who is the director of the Institute, explained to me as we waded through the wet ricefields how they are tackling the problem. They are trying to cross the two varieties by a tricky hybridization process. To do this they have to have the actual types of the varieties as they are grown in each of the nine countries. Each of the local types has to be studied, and crossed differently, because, of course, they adapted themselves to their own conditions, and these local characteristics have somehow to be transferred to the hybrid offspring.

The total number of rice plants pollinated is 60,000 and the number of seeds already collected, from the hybridizations, is 13,000.

One of the problems is the question of the hours of daylight. In the fields here the japonica rice is stunted and delayed, alongside the climatically adapted indica, but in order to produce the hybrid both, of course, have to come to maturity at the same time. This is done in an indoor nursery using artificial daylight. The only useful hybrid will be the one which will be independent of light-coaxing, and the ones for various localities will have to meet the different soil conditions.

GREEN MANURE

A great deal of interesting work is also going on at the research station on manuring to get bigger yields. The "green manure" in the form of a leguminous plant, locally called "dhanicha" is grown and ploughed in. But the chemists have been experimenting, too, with artificial fertilisers and have found that the soil in the water-logged paddyfields behaves quite differently from dry soil in response to fertilisers.

Instead of putting the fertilisers in the upper layers, they put it in a deeper layer and have succeeded even in the normal local variety of rice in getting a quarter more rice per season.

But this itself raises new plant-breeding problems. When they get heavy head on the indica, the stem collapses, so they must breed their varieties with stronger stems.

The scientists at the International Institute are also fighting diseases and pests which themselves are liable to produce famines.

The famine in 1943 was due to the failure of the rice harvest which was brought about by a fungus disease leading to a loss of 90 per cent of the crops in some areas.

Pests like the gallfly attack the growing crops and can destroy an entire harvest. They have found that this gallfly only affects young plants between September 14 and October 15, the earlier strains escaping it.

The borer grub, on the other hand, attacks in two stages. It kills the early plant, but when it attacks in the later stages it robs the plant of its grain head.

Some of the rice plants are mildly scented. The borer likes these, but the gallfly is repelled by them. If they could switch the varieties to coincide with the attacks of the pests, they could probably frustrate them.

Another thing they found is that rice seeds, if parboiled, are less susceptible to pests.

Here at the International Research Institute the rice scientists are fighting a battle for the health of South-East Asia, which is as significant as anything the doctors are doing. And they can help to feed the people whom modern medicine can save.

F.A.O. has sponsored this centre and is providing fellowships by which rice experts from all the countries in South-East Asia can come to study and to help forward this great work. The Colombo Plan is also providing assistance and, in particular, accommodation for the international experts. Here is a great co-partnership of the government, the United Nations and the British Commonwealth.

PLANNING FOR PLENTY

"Nine nations — India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Philippines —are participating in the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation scheme at Cuttack for improving rice yields."

UNITED NATIONS OF RICE-EATERS

"Each of the local types (of rice) has to be studied, and crossed di fferently, . . . these local characteristics have somehow to be transferred to the hybrid offspring.

HEAVEN MUST BE WONDERFUL!

Harry Houdini, the great esca pe artist, was a noted trickster and an excellent showman, but he abhorred phoneys. He never professed any supernatural pow ers for his amazing tricks.

Sir Arthur Conon Doyle onc e invited Houdini to Atlantic City to attend a private seance to be given by Lady Doyle. Both were great believers in and exp onents of communications with the dead. Without any prelimi naries, Lady Doyle went into a semi-trance and wrote for one-half hour a "message" to Houdini from his mother, whom he loved very much.

After Lady Doyle had finish ed and handed the message to Houdini, the latter remarked, "How wonderful Heaven must be! My mother when she died, co uldn't speak a word of English—only Hebrew."

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